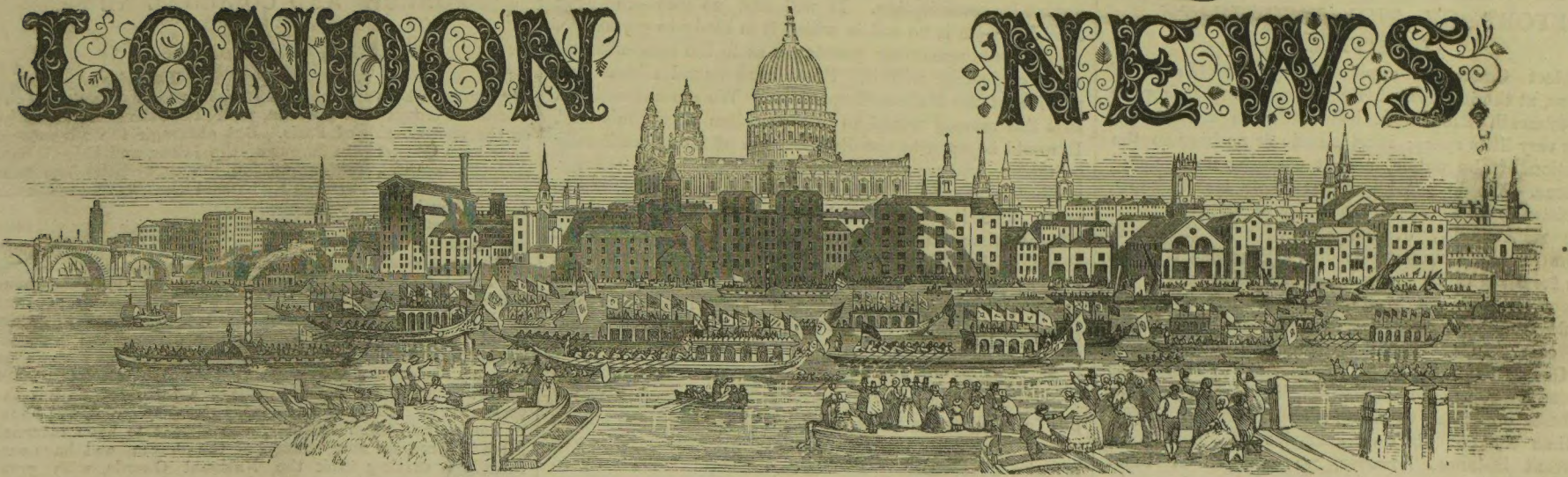


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Nos. 1646, 1647.—VOL. LVI I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

TWO SHEETS
AND COLOURED PICTURE } TENPENCE



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP BY THE COMMUNISTS.

REPORT OF THE WESTMEATH COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, at the instance of the Government, to inquire into Westmeath Ribbonism, has made its report. It occupies very little space; it adds little or nothing to the information of the public, and it contains no remedial suggestions. We do not know, nor do we care to know, the Minister to whose advice the device of virtually shifting the responsibility of the Executive to the broad shoulders of the Commons is due. We think it was a mistake from beginning to end. The motive which led to it, however, was not merely excusable; it was commendable, considered apart from the special circumstances of the case. In the abstract, it seems desirable that when Government deems it expedient to resort to exceptionally repressive legislation, it should seek a wider basis on which to rest its application to Parliament than that of its own exclusive judgment. In the present instance, however, we cannot but think that it has allowed itself to be betrayed by unimpeachable motives into a tactical error. The evil with which it had to grapple was both exceptional and local. It should have been struck at, if at all, suddenly, quietly, and without too ostentatious an exhibition of its magnitude. It was bad enough certainly. Within a certain but not very wide area it had become intolerable. But for this very reason, it might have seemed desirable not to make too much of it—and when the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant asked, with unfeigned reluctance, first a Secret, and afterwards a Select, Committee, to take in hand the Ribbon conspiracy in Westmeath and some contiguous districts, it went great lengths towards converting a local evil into a national calamity.

The Westmeath Committee, however, after an exceedingly damaging discussion, which wasted much valuable time, was appointed. They examined fourteen witnesses, and they give the minutes of their evidence; but, as we have already intimated, they base upon the evidence no recommendation whatever. There is, they drily tell us, a Ribbon Society in Westmeath, extending to certain portions of Meath and King's County. It has existed for a considerable number of years, but within the last three years has increased in power and importance. It has perpetrated crimes of the most serious nature; but, owing partly to sympathising connivance and partly to terrorism, the inhabitants of the district cannot be prevailed upon to give evidence leading to the conviction of the criminals. Its operations, originally directed to matters relating to the tenure and occupation of land, have been lately extended to other relations of life. It has adherents and supporters among the farming classes, and sympathisers among small tradesmen in the towns, but recruits its ranks chiefly from farm servants and daily labourers. These are under the complete control of a few individuals who are looked upon as the heads of the society, and are known as such to the local authorities. The Peace Preservation Act does not furnish the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organised and secret nature which characterises the district in question. It has been vigorously applied, but has rarely made the perpetrators of crimes amenable to justice, and in no instance any person as a leader or organiser of the Ribbon Society.

Now, all these conclusions were known to the Irish Government before it asked for the Committee. All the evidence placed before the Committee had been previously in the possession of the Executive authorities. Her Majesty's Ministers have simply received from the Select Committee a reflection of the light which they had transmitted to it. Several weeks have been spent in communicating to the Commons facts and opinions which might have been easily condensed, and almost as authoritatively exhibited, in a Ministerial speech. Even now the Government has not made up its mind what to do. It is resolved to put down this unlawful combination and secret confederacy, for which all men who value public order will applaud it. But, knowing that the means of doing this lie outside the limits of the Constitution, it has hitherto shrunk from seeking them from a quarter so open to suspicion. We think it is wrong. It has carried its policy of justice and conciliation to the full extent demanded by the exigencies of Ireland, and it is now entitled to suppress illegality and crime with a high hand. It has made law and right harmonious—it ought now with the less hesitation to make law and wrong irreconcilable.

There seems all the more reason for dealing vigorously as well as skilfully with Ribbonism because the remedial legislation of the last two Sessions has effectively told upon the general condition of Ireland. Crime, even that kind of crime which was generated by the antagonism of landlords and tenants, is rapidly diminishing in the sister isle. Irritation and want of confidence are subsiding. The Land Act is said to work well. Ribbonism is not what it once was even in Westmeath. It is changing its character. It once lived to dispense a sort of rough-handed justice, where the law offered no protection, or even, to some extent, sided with the oppressor. That work has now been taken out of its hands by legitimate authority. Ribbonism now seeks to live for its own sake. It plans new work for itself, not because it is wanted, but because it wants. Its agents cannot give up the power which they have been so long accustomed secretly to exercise. It has no *raison d'être* beyond itself. Crush it now, and there is no reason to

expect its resuscitation. It will cast no seed—and even if it do, there is no soil in which it is likely to germinate.

The sole remaining question is as to the most effectual mode of dealing with it. Some recommend a local suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. We are not satisfied that this remedy would go to the bottom of the mischief. It would be open to the disadvantage of being nationally irritating, and would be only temporary in its efficacy. "What is wanted," says the *Times*, and we incline to agree with it, "is something more precise and more effective than a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. . . . We should rather look for the cure to a suspension of trial by jury in the case of persons accused of being principals or accessories before the fact in murders and attempts at murder, qualified, however, by a proviso that three Judges should preside over such trials. A special commission of this kind would be able to satisfy itself of the guilt of notorious 'captains' sufficiently to deter anyone from imitating them; so that, if it could not put an end to Ribbonism at once, it would give the nation some promise that existing Ribbonmen should leave no successors."

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

A subject of great historical interest, and sure to be remembered and discussed by future generations, has been chosen for the large colour-printed Engraving on wood presented with this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The incident hereby delineated and displayed is that crowning political event of the late war between Germany and France, the formal surrender of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the King of Prussia. It might well have been supposed that this result would have made it needless for the German armies to continue their invasion of the French provinces and to undertake the siege of Paris. But their directors and leaders were not satisfied, and the mighty conflict, so wasteful of blood and treasure, went on exactly six months longer—from Sept. 2 of last year, the day when the Emperor of the French met his victorious enemy after the battle of Sedan, to March 2 of this year, the day when the Place de la Concorde and Gardens of the Louvre were occupied by German troops.

The personal meeting of Napoleon III. with King William I., now styled German Emperor, took place at two o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, Sept. 2, at the villa-mansion called the Château de Bellevue, near the village of Frenois, which stands three miles west of the town of Sedan, upon a pleasant hill rising from the left bank of the Meuse and overlooking the valley traversed by that river. The house, which belongs to M. Amour, a merchant or manufacturer of Sedan, was lent by that gentleman, on the Thursday evening, for the accommodation of the French Emperor and his aides-de-camp, when the battle was over and the defeated monarch had sent a message to the King of Prussia, still on the field, giving up his sword and offering to become a prisoner of war. Frenois is situated on the road leading from the little town of Donchery, on the river below Sedan, where Count Bismarck had his quarters that night, to Vendresse, where the King on the same night was at his head-quarters. It was therefore a convenient place, being separated by the river from the town of Sedan, which was crammed with French soldiers, to appoint for the sojourn of the fallen Emperor. In our large panoramic view of the entire battle-field, as seen from the hill of Cheveuge, which was published in the Number for Oct. 1, the mansion of Bellevue, with its tall steep roofs and two small round turrets having conical tops, was a conspicuous landmark, surrounded by its shrubberies and lawns. But it was more particularly shown in two Illustrations which appeared, from sketches made on the spot by our Special Artists, on Sept. 17 and Sept. 24. The house consists of a central block and two wings, detached from each other above the first story, upon the level of which floor are saloons constructed of glass, like conservatories, forming a communication between the principal apartments in the centre, and the two side blocks. The entrance door is at the angle between one wing and the receding middle portion of the building. This is the only part seen in our Coloured Illustration.

The Emperor Napoleon had risen early that morning, and had gone in an open carriage to Donchery, for the purpose of seeing Count Bismarck. But the Prussian Minister, on being apprised that he was coming, hastily dressed himself and came to meet the Emperor, whom he encountered on the road just outside the little town. It was between seven and eight o'clock. They sat down in front of a poor weaver's cottage, out of which two chairs were fetched, and they had a long talk. The result was that they parted with an understanding that the King of Prussia would meet his illustrious prisoner at a later hour of that day. The King, having consented to this at Count Bismarck's request, arrived at the Château de Bellevue, as we have said, early in the afternoon. His Majesty was escorted by a guard of Prussian Lancers or Uhlans, and some Prussian Cuirassiers. He was accompanied by his Prime Minister and by the Crown Prince Frederick William. The Emperor Napoleon, attended by two French general officers, received the King outside the door of the house. They passed in together, ascended to the first floor, and held a short private conversation in one of the saloons or galleries fronted with glass, where they could be seen all the time by the officers in the garden below. The Emperor Napoleon set forth next day for the Palace of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, where he remained till he came to England at the end of the war.

This memorable personal interview was conducted on both sides not only with perfect courtesy but with that delicate and respectful consideration, which the First Napoleon, unlike his nephew, was seldom found to observe in his triumphs over others, and which was therefore, perhaps, denied to himself by those who conquered him. The Third Napoleon, at least, has the manners and feelings of a gentleman, which his celebrated uncle never had; while the demeanour of the German Emperor-King is that of a mediæval hero of Teutonic chivalry, martial and masterful, but generous and devoutly religious; incapable by his moral nature of slighting or insulting a down-cast foe. It would have been well if the general sentiments of both the French and the German nations had not partaken of a baser and harsher spirit than was evinced by the two great rulers.

The foundation of a national school was laid at Dearnley, near Rochdale, on Saturday. The cost of the building will be £1400, of which £1200 has been subscribed.

The Convict Department has adopted compulsory education at Dartmoor Prison. The children of all the prison officials are compelled to attend school, and the school pence are deducted from the salaries of the officials.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 20.

The struggle between the Communist National Guards and the Versailles troops still goes on, with much the same intensity, on the western side of Paris. But although the advantages have been decidedly in favour of the latter, and there is considerable diminution of ardour on the part of the battalions of the Commune, it can hardly be said that the end is much nearer than it was a week ago.

The most contradictory reports prevail with regard to the respective positions of the contending forces; but at the present time it would seem that the Versailles, after dislodging the Parisians from the Château de Becon, on the banks of the Seine, and midway between Courbevoie and Asnières, and establishing a battery there, have at length succeeded in occupying and fortifying Asnières, after driving the National Guards out of it, first on Monday afternoon, and again on Tuesday night. In the same way that Asnières has been a point of contest for now upwards of a fortnight, so has the possession of Neuilly been disputed street by street, and house by house; and the Versailles, who appear to have returned there in force, are now masters of the church, and have succeeded in driving back the National Guards, with great slaughter, to their last barricade at the junction of the Rue Peronnet with the Boulevard Inkerman.

It was about five o'clock on Monday morning that the Versailles commenced a vigorous attack on the advanced posts of the Communists at Asnières. The latter were entrenched on a line upwards of a mile and a quarter in length, and embracing the entire village. The forces of the Commune only amounted to some few hundred men, who nevertheless sustained until noon in their trenches the fire from Bois-Colombes and Mont Valérien, as well as of several flying batteries. A regiment of Versailles infantry, supported by the cannonade, having attacked the Communists in front while two squadrons of cavalry turned their positions to the left, some mitrailleuses were brought to play upon the flank of the insurgents, who were at once thrown into disorder, and the Communists hastily withdrew towards some barricades installed at the approaches to Asnières; but the men guarding them, seeing the advanced line retreat, abandoned their posts, flying in the direction of the Seine. One of the iron-plated locomotive cannon which were brought forward to cover the retreat was overthrown by the fire of the battery established at the Château de Becon, and the line of rails being obstructed, the remaining armour-plated locomotive artillery could not manoeuvre, and had to be withdrawn. The retreat now became general, and men, artillery, and matériel hastened to cross the river into Levallois; but the Chef de Légion, Dombrowski, who commanded the operations, having got safe over himself, fearing that the Versailles might employ the pontoon-bridge to cross the Seine, ordered it to be cut. Still, there were a certain number of his men remaining on the Asnières side of the river, who, to save themselves, attempted to re-establish the bridge, failing in which they either tried to swim over or to clamber across the iron girders of the railway bridge, in which attempts many were drowned or broke their limbs, while others were killed by the continued cannonade of the Versailles. Throughout the evening an intermittent exchange of shots was kept up by both parties across the Seine. The losses of the Commune are estimated at 150 killed—the majority of whom lost their lives in their attempt to cross the river—and fifty men taken prisoners.

Throughout Monday a vigorous cannonade was kept up on both sides at Neuilly, which by the evening was entirely in the hands of the Parisians, the Versailles having recrossed the river into Courbevoie. On Tuesday, the National Guards discovering that the Versailles were not occupying Asnières again took possession of it; to be again driven out of it, however, during the night. At the same time, the gendarmes and marines were making a new assault upon Neuilly, and establishing themselves there more firmly than ever. Several people more have been killed in Paris this week by the cannonade of the Versailles troops, especially in the direction of the Ternes; and shells have fallen in the Rue St. Honoré. A battery which the National Guards had established at the Trocadéro, with the view of replying to the fire of Mont Valérien, has been removed elsewhere, it having been discovered, after a considerable amount of damage had been done to the neighbouring villages, that the bastions of the fortress were hopelessly beyond any range the guns were capable of attaining. The Commune, in preparation for the moment when the Versailles troops shall have made their way inside the ramparts, is having barricades, on a grand scale, and on a scientific principle, constructed in all the principal quarters of Paris. They are to be of earth, 20 ft. or so high, and still more deep, protected in front by broad, deep trenches and a series of mines at intervals of 40 ft. apart.

Last week the Commune decreed the institution of councils of war in each legion of the National Guard, on the pretence that the enemies of the Republic are endeavouring by all possible means to bring about insubordination among the men whom they cannot conquer by force. A subsequent decree has dictated the formation of a temporary court-martial, composed of six superior officers of the Commune, which is to sit daily and judge all cases demanding immediate repression. The first case submitted to its jurisdiction was that of M. Giraud, an old Republican, and commander of the 74th Battalion of the National Guard, who was charged with having refused to lead his men into action, and sentenced to be shot. The Commune has also decreed that all arrests, by whoever made, shall be immediately notified to it, in default of which those making them will be punished, and has directed the municipalities to institute a house-to-house search for arms all over the capital. Permissions to leave Paris, for which a price of 2f. was first of all exacted, are now issued at the cost of half a franc. It is only in rare and special cases, however, that individuals of the male sex, aged between nineteen and forty, are able to obtain them. Arbitrary arrests of youths under twenty-one, for incorporation in the National Guard, are continually being made all over the capital; and the members of the Frères de l'Ecole Chrétienne, under thirty years of age, are being forced to serve in the marching battalions. Four more Paris newspapers have been suppressed by the Commune; and the editor of one of them has been arrested, together with the editor of the *Eclipse*, a well-known satirical journal. Only three papers opposed to the Commune now remain in Paris.

Among recent decrees is one relating to the ambulances, by virtue of which the ambulance of the International Society at the Palais de l'Industrie has been taken possession of, with all its stores; and another confiscating all factories the owners of which have left Paris. A third decree has postponed the payment of all debts over a period of three years in twelve quarterly payments. By far the most curious decree, however, is one which, after declaring the column of the Place Vendôme to be a symbol of brute force and false glory, orders it to be demolished. All manner of reports have been in circulation

as to the uses to which the monument is to be applied—some saying it is to be cast into cannon, others into sous, while others maintain it has been purchased by some American Barnum for transport to the United States.

Elections for something like thirty vacancies to the Commune took place on Sunday; but in not a single arrondissement did the number of voters attain the proportion required by law; owing, first of all, to the population having largely diminished since the former election; and, secondly, to the large number of individuals who abstained. It is computed that between 600,000 and 700,000, or fully a third of the population of Paris, have quitted it since the siege, and the emigration is still going on. The provisioning of Paris is becoming a question of vital moment, as the Commune has now begun to discover; but, spite of its announcements and decrees and all the efforts it makes with the view of increasing the food supply, articles of common consumption continue to rise frightfully in price.

Only one member of the Commune has resigned this week, Citizen Goupil. Citizen Amoureux, who, it had been rumoured, was arrested, has been named member of the Commune. Citizen Assi, who was acquitted by his peers from the charges brought against him, and who now regularly attends the meetings of the Commune, has been delegated to the manufactory of ammunition, together with Citizen J. B. Clement; while his old colleague, the lunatic Lullier, was said to have been appointed to the command of the flotilla of gun-boats. The Commune, however, has formally notified that it was impossible to intrust a command to the man through whose incapacity Fort Valérien was now in the hands of their enemies.

A telegram from M. Thiers to the French prefects announced, on Wednesday evening, that the village of Asnières had been stormed by the troops of General Montaudon. The insurgents have suffered enormous losses, and can no longer prevent the capture of Courbevoie.

THE UNITED STATES.

The High Commission is reported to have signed a convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The contracting parties agree to a rule that a neutral is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly Power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port. This rule is to be enforced in treaties hereafter, and the contracting parties agree to use their influence to embody it in international law. The Alabama claims, under this rule, are to be submitted to a commission of five, one each to be appointed by President Grant, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Brazil, the President of Switzerland, and the King of Italy. The commission is to meet at Washington within six months after the ratification of the Convention to decide the responsibility of England in each case and to award damages. A final decision must be made in two years from the first meeting. No decision to be binding on either contracting party unless agreed to by one of the Commissioners representing them. If the Commissioners be unable to decide any claim, it is to be referred to another board of three—one each appointed by the President of the United States, the Queen, and the Emperor of Russia—to meet within six months after the adjournment of the first Commission.

It is announced by telegraph in New York that her Majesty's frigate *Immortalité* is ashore at Kingston, Jamaica.

Omer Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, a Croatian and Austrian subject by birth, who held command during the Russian War, died last Tuesday.

The German Federal Diet has finally passed the bill for the reconstitution of the German Empire under the Prussian Monarchy.

The populace of Odessa have made a riotous onslaught upon the Jews living there, plundering their shops and houses and treating them with cruelty. The rioters were dispersed by the troops, with bloodshed.

The Swedish Diet has rejected the Government bill for the reorganisation of the army, and the Norwegian Parliament has rejected the proposed legislative union of Sweden and Norway.

A ballet-pantomime, in which an encounter takes place between brigands and soldiers, was being performed, last week, at the Prince Humbert Theatre, Florence. One of the former, who was fired at, fell mortally wounded, a bullet having entered the forehead and penetrated the brain.

During the Russian Easter holidays at Odessa a disgraceful attack was made on the Jewish inhabitants. Their houses were pillaged, and great destruction of property took place. The troops had to be called out, and the disturbance was only quelled at the point of the bayonet.

According to the *Levant Times*, a first step is about to be made towards the establishment of "mean time" in Constantinople, long advocated by the Chaplain of our British Embassy, the Rev. C. B. Gribble, who is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. A telegraphic wire has been laid down from the Imperial Observatory in Pera to the clock tower at Tophaneh, and every day a gun will be fired from the quay at noon, mean time, to announce that hour to the shipping.

Encouraging intelligence is again received from the Darien Canal Surveying Expedition. Reports to March 19 state that the Atrato and Tuyra rivers route has been demonstrated to be perfectly practicable for a canal route. The distance from ocean to ocean is 125 miles, seventy-five miles being through navigable waters. Fifty miles of canal are to be constructed, thirty miles being along a level surface. In the remaining twenty miles the highest elevation is reported at not over 150 ft., and Captain Selfridge hopes to find a point in the dividing ridge as low as 75 ft. or 100 ft. elevation. The cost of the canal over this route is roughly estimated at 130,000,000 dols.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that an unknown "Missa Solennis," by the famous Neapolitan composer Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, has been discovered among the archives of San Fernando, at Naples. The parts have been carefully copied from the score at the instigation of Signor Serrano, who intended to have the work performed in Passion Week for the congregation of the before-named church. Pergolesi, who died at the age of twenty-two, just when he had finished his celebrated "Stabat Mater," and who, although so young, had already formed a style, is one of the most interesting of the Italian composers belonging to the early period of the eighteenth century. Among his very few compositions for the theatre the best known is "La Serva Padrona;" the only other one that has been published is "Il Maestro di Musica."

The Chancellorship of the diocese of Norwich, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Howes, M.P., has been offered to, and has been accepted by, Mr. John Worleidge, county court Judge of Suffolk.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allwood, Samuel, to be Curate of St. Edmund's, Dudley.
Arnold, W.; Rector of Itton, Chepstow.
Anstiss, Geo. Wm.; Curate of Dudley.
Bland, P. D.; Rector of Draycott-le-Moors.
Bloxam, Andrew; Rector of Harborough Magna, Warwickshire.
Brodrick, Alan; Perpetual Curate of Witlebury-cum-Silverstone, Northants.
Brooke, Cornelius Hargrave; Chaplain of Plympton Union, Devon.
Byng, John Morice; Rector of Wymondham, near Oakham.
Cane, A. G.; Curate of St. Swithin's, Lincoln; Chaplain, Bombay.
Coghlan, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. James-the-Less, Manchester.
Collins, J. M.; Rector of Daventry; Surrogate for Peterborough.
Coppin, George; Perpetual Curate of Fulford, Staffordshire.
Cowpland, Wm. Epworth; Rector of Acton Beauchamp, Worcester.
Cox, Cecil Walker; Rector of Atherstone-upon-Stour, Warwick.
Cumming, Samuel; Rector of Little Carlton and Castle Carlton.
Day, A. B.; Vicar of Cawood.
Doe, John Hall; Vicar of Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire.
Douglas, Sholto Douglas Campbell; Vicar of Nonington, Kent.
Goss, William; Rector of Kingsland, Hereford.
Falcon, William Marcus; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Hart, H. Martyn; Incumbent of St. German's Chapel, Blackheath.
Howard, John; Chaplain of the Cumberland Lunatic Asylum.
Howell, Howell; Vicar of Talley, Carmarthenshire.
Inman, Simon; Vicar of Finstow, Lancashire.
Jacobs, W. B.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Derry-hill, Calne.
Jennings, George Pryme; Vicar of Anston.
Jones, Ven. Archdeacon; Chancellor of York Cathedral and Prebendary of Laughton.
Kempson, Geo. A. E.; Curate of All Saints', Evesham.
Kingsford, Philip; Vicar of St. Bees', Cumberland.
Lawrence, P.; Curate of Acaester Malbis.
Lawson, T. P.; Curate of Daventry.
Lee, Lancelot John; Perpetual Curate of Sandford-on-Thames, Oxon.
Lodge, Thomas; Curate of Warhill.
Molesworth, Robert Francis; Vicar of Gillingham, near Chatham.
Morphy, R.; Curate of Bolton Percy.
Munson, Francis; Perpetual Curate of Raistrick.
Page, Henry Homer; Rector of Woolpit, Suffolk.
Platt, Thomas Earle; Vicar of Darfield.
Price, Henry; Rector of Gouthurst, Somersetshire.
Pudsey, Charles Douglas; Vicar of Hutton Cranswick.
Robinson, W. H.; Curate of Ebberton-with-Allerstone.
Simpson, Robert; Vicar of Aughton-with-East Cottingham.
Smith, J. B.; Rector of Wyville-with-Hungenon.
Straton, Norman; Chaplain to Lord Southampton.
Thompson, Reginald; Rector of Woodstone, Huntingdon.
Weston, W. R.; Curate of Edlington.
Woodward, W. A.; Rector of Warsop.

The summer series of Sunday evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey was commenced on Sunday night.

The Society of Lincoln's Inn has subscribed 100 guineas to the fund for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Berkhamstead church, a beautiful relic of early architecture, was reopened yesterday week, after a thorough restoration by Mr. W. Butterfield.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Newark, yesterday week, by Lady Charlotte Denison. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Speaker of the House of Commons delivered addresses.

The pretty little village of South Scarle presented an unusual appearance of animation and rejoicing on Easter Thursday, on the occasion of the reopening of the church, after restoration, on which upwards of £1100 has been expended.

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Durham consecrated the new Church of St. Lawrence, at Middleton-one-Row, near Darlington, erected by Mr. Pritchett, architect, at a cost of £2000.

A new school-chapel at Linton-on-Ouse, due to the liberality of University College, Oxford, a large landholder in the parish, was opened on the 11th inst., when Archdeacon Jones preached. Messrs. Atkinson were the architects.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. F. Southgate, Vicar of Northfleet, informed his congregation that, as "buttons, bad money, and other things not fit to mention," were put in the offertory bags, the collections would in future be made in open plates.

The recently-reopened Church of All Saints, Slingsby, restored by Admiral Howard, has had the finishing touch put to it by the erection of a new organ, procured mainly by the liberality as well as energy of the Rev. W. Carter, Rector. It was opened on the 13th inst., with special services.

On the 13th inst. the Archbishop of York consecrated two new churches—one at Thixendale and the other at Fimber, on the Yorkshire Wolds—both of which were dedicated to St. Mary. They were erected by Sir Tatton Sykes, and form two beautiful additions to the many churches built by the Sykes family in the East Riding. Mr. Street designed both buildings.

On the 11th inst. the Bishop of Ripon opened the new Church of All Saints, Harrogate, a legal delay preventing its immediate consecration. His Lordship preached. The architects were Messrs. Shutt and Thompson, and the building, which will accommodate nearly 250 persons, is mainly due to the exertions of the Rev. C. W. Roberts, curate in charge of the mother church of St. Mary.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Diocesan Board of Education, held yesterday week, it was stated that the special fund commenced in October last for a school building now amounted to £14,700. Applications had come before the committee representing additional school accommodation for 22,323 children. The annual income of the board was estimated at £930.

The late Rev. R. E. Landor, forty years Rector of Birlingham, Worcestershire, having long cherished a wish to rebuild the dilapidated parish church, on his death, left a legacy that his library and other effects should be sold, and the money devoted to a fund for that purpose. On the 11th inst., the foundation-stone of an entirely new building, with the exception of the tower, was laid by Miss Anne Porter, of Birlingham House.

On the 13th inst., the church of Pattishall, Towcester, which still shows signs of its Saxon origin, having been restored by Messrs. Law, architects, at an outlay of £600, was reopened by the Bishop of Worcester, who also preached in the morning. The parish has the peculiarity of being subject to two Vicars, the Revs. T. C. Welch and O. A. Ferring, who jointly presented the east window; and the western one is the gift of Mr. G. Osborn.

The parish church of Abthorpe, Northampton, was reopened on the 12th inst., after the restoration of the chancel, at the cost of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the rebuilding of the body of the fabric, with the exception of one arcade, Mr. E. Christian being the architect. The expense has been upwards of £2000, of which the Duke of Grafton contributed £600, besides aiding in the proposed rebuilding of the churchyard walls.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan resumed his public readings on the Greek Testament, in the Lecture-hall of the Middle Temple, on Tuesday morning. He examined the mystery of redemption and election, grace, and the spirit of wisdom and revelation as set forth by St. Paul in the opening of his Epistle to the Ephesians. The lecturer invited remarks from his auditors, and several questions were put to him on difficult passages of the Greek, which he answered.

The church of Kirby-Underdale, after a thorough restoration by Mr. Street, mainly at the cost of Lord Halifax (the rebuilt chancel being at the expense of the Rector), was reopened, on the 16th inst., with three services, the Archbishop of York, the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, and the Rev. G. Body being the preachers. Among the special gifts are the reredos and other decorations of the chancel, by the Hon. Stephen Lawley; the brass communion rails, by Viscount Galway; the communion plate, by the Rev. W. Simons, late Curate; and the chancel corona, by the rectory servants.

The Boyle Lectureship, founded by the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, dated July 18, 1691, made provision for the payment of an annual salary for some learned divine or preaching minister who should be enjoined to preach eight sermons in the year for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels—viz., Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mohammedans, not descending lower to any controversies that are amongst Christians themselves. The office of lecturer is tenable for three years. The present lecturer is the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. The lectures will be delivered in her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, at three o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 30, and of the following Sundays (Whit Sunday and Trinity Sunday being excepted), until completed.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at Whitehall—the Rev. Canon Nepean in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Clayton West, in the parish of High Hoyland, Yorkshire; Croxley Green, in the parish of Rickmansworth; Kilburn, St. John the Evangelist, Middlesex; Newsome, in the parish of Lockwood, near Huddersfield; Pallion St. Luke, in the parish of Deptford, Sunderland; Primrose-hill, St. Mary's, Middlesex; and Shepherd's Bush, St. Luke's, in the parish of St. Stephen's, Hammersmith. Rebuilding the churches at Eglwysilan, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire; and St. Mark's, Lincoln. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Alverscot, near Faringdon, Oxon; Enmore, near Bridgwater, Somerset; Fishponds, near Bristol; Kilgerrig, near Chepstow, Monmouth; Keyworth, near Nottingham; Llanllowell, near Usk, Monmouth; Portbury, near Bristol; Snargate, near Folkestone, Kent; South Hill, Callington, Cornwall; and Wookey, near Wells, Somerset. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Llanarth, near New Quay, Cardigan; Llangunider, near Crickhowell, Brecon; Meonstoke, near Bishop's Waltham, Hants; and St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building mission churches at Bridge-street School, in the parish of St. David's, Carmarthen; Trevisga, in the parish of South Hill, with Callington, Cornwall; and Tyler's Hill, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the church of St. Matthew's, Duddleston, near Birmingham.—A special service will be held in the nave of Westminster Abbey on the afternoon of Ascension Day. The sermon will be preached by the Dean in aid of the funds of the society.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday the following form of decree was carried on division (placets, 32; non-placets, 2):—"That the society or house called Keble College, having complied with the conditions required by the statute, tit. 2, sec. 6, 'On New Foundations for Academical Study and Education,' be admitted to the privileges mentioned in the statute." The following decree was also carried (division, placets, 23; non-placets, 9):—"That the Delegates of the Press be authorised to prepare a new Hymnal for the use of the University in St. Mary's Church." In the same Convocation the new delegates of Appeals in Congregation and Convocation were admitted to their office.

A letter has been published, addressed, by the three examiners for the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship at Oxford, to the electors under Dr. Radcliffe's will, proposing certain changes in the ordinance under which the examinations are conducted.

CAMBRIDGE.

The theological examination began, on Tuesday, in the Senate House. There are 128 candidates, all of whom are graduates.

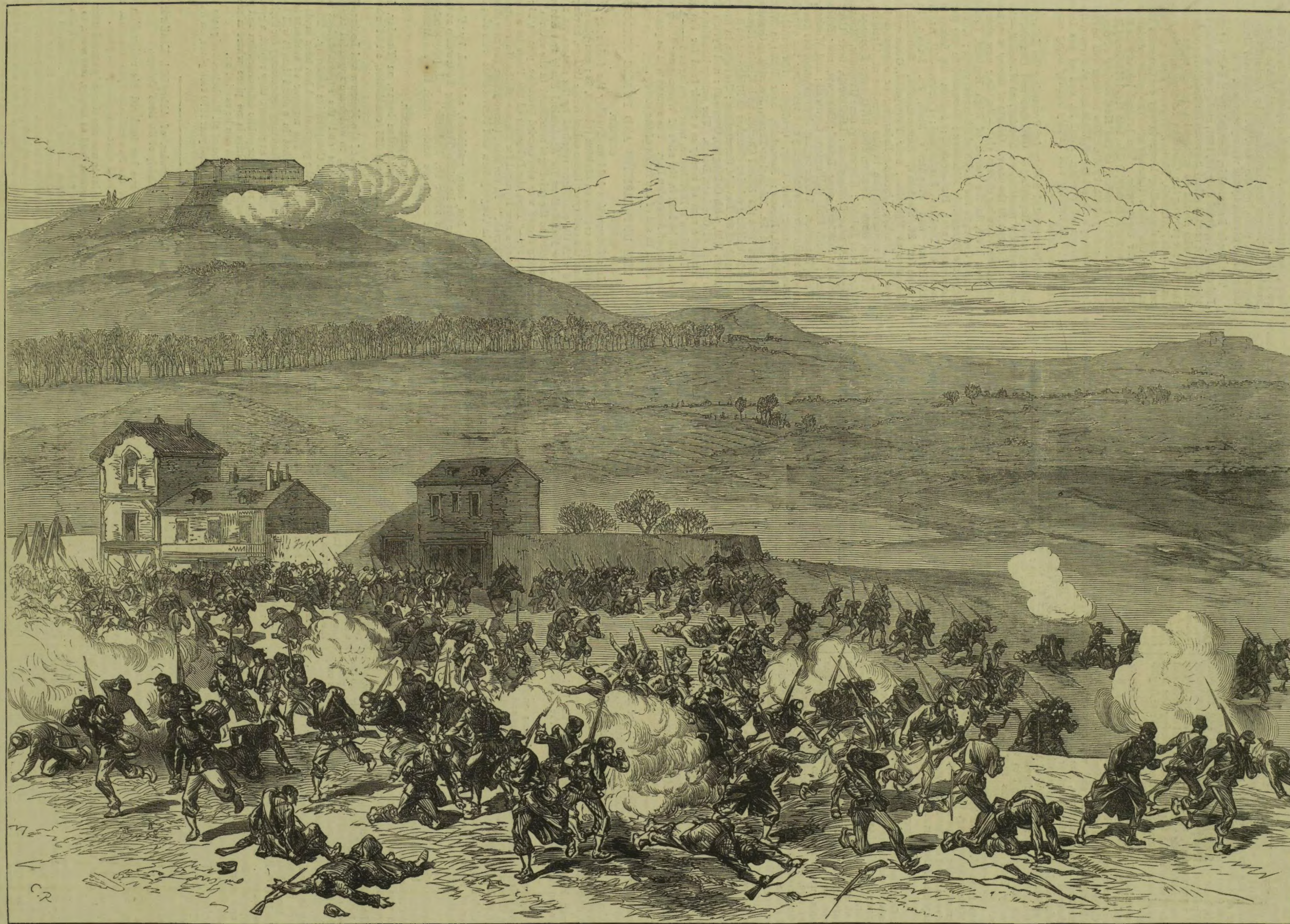
The fifth annual report of the Museum and Lecture-Rooms Syndicate has been issued, to which are appended the reports of the various professors and the superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. The Syndicate are satisfied with the progress that has been made during the past academical year. The number of students is on the increase, and they report that in a short time it will be desirable to consider what additions may be necessary for their better accommodation. There is at present, they report, a great deficiency of suitable rooms for public demonstration and private work, and, in particular, there is no place where microscopic investigations or dissections can be carried on.

The annual inauguration of all Bachelors designate in Arts and Laws for the academical year 1870 took place, on Saturday, in the Senate House.

The Rev. E. H. Knowles, of Abbey-hill, Kenilworth, has accepted the Principalship of St. Bees' College.

The Rev. Dr. Snape has tendered his resignation of the Head Mastership of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Grammar School, a post which he has held more than thirty-six years.

The following minute was unanimously agreed upon at the meeting of the trustees, held at Rugby, last week, to inquire into the complaints referring to the discipline of the school-house:—"The trustees, having had their attention called to certain complaints of want of discipline in the school-house, met this day to consider the same. Having carefully investigated the case, and taken evidence thereon, they are of opinion that the irregularities complained of are not such as to call for any special interference on their part or to cause alarm to the parents of the boys, being only of a character which must at times be expected in a large school. They think that no case has been made out in the matter of the complaints of the Sixth Form, and they consider the grievances alleged in two other cases referring to the discipline of the school-house have been sufficiently explained. They think also that the Under Masters should never confer with the boys, not even with the Sixth Form, on points of school discipline without the knowledge of the Head Master. The trustees feel it now their duty, in justice to the Head Master, to impress upon the Under Masters generally the necessity, for the good of the school, of giving to the Head Master, not only a nominal, but cordial co-operation."



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: ROUT OF THE COMMUNISTS AT NANTERRE BY THE FIRE OF MONT VALERIEN.



Kegamey

W. PALMER SC.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: SAILORS ON THE LOOK OUT.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Lieutenant Osmond, R.N., of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Waimley Tower, near Bristol, the wife of William Somerville, jun., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Brockville, Canada West, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Topping Atcherley, D.A.G. of Militia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Blackley, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Joseph G. Greenwood, B.A., Principal of Owens College, Manchester, to Katherine Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William Langton, of Manchester.

On the 19th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rochester, by the Vicar, the Rev. G. E. Niven, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. R. Carrington, M.A., Curate in charge, Charles Dunant Peckless, of the Vicarage, Sevenoaks, third son of William Peckless, of The Hamlet, East Grinstead, Sussex, to Louisa Blanche Maud, the younger daughter of William Harrison, of Ellenborough House, Rochester, and Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead. No cards.

On the 20th inst., at Christ Church, Highbury, by the Rev. J. Russell Walker, M.A., Incumbent of Ruigley, Lancashire, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Hornby, M.A., Rector of Lury, Cheshire, second son of John Walker, Esq., Irwell, Bury, Lancashire, to Adeline Augusta Leeson, only daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., Compton-terrace, Highbury.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Folkestone, by the Rev. M. Woodward, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Fowler, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, and the Rev. H. L. Allardice, cousin of the bride, Edgar Fernan Cross, M.A., Ex. Col., Oxon, son of the late John Cross, sergeant-at-law, to Alexandrina Eliza Jane, widow of George Condie, Esq., of Perth, and daughter of the late Alexander Allardice, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., George Francis Brown, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

On the 17th inst., at Ramsgate, Alice Elizabeth M. W., the beloved wife of Charles James Wood.

On the 18th ult., at New York, on his way to San Francisco, universally regretted, Edward Franklin, Esq., son of the late L. Franklin, Esq., of Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, aged 62.

On the 19th ult., at Brockville, Canada West, Emma Arabella, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Topping Atcherley, D.A.G. of Militia.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

SUNDAY, April 23.—Second Sunday after Easter.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. Marshall, M.A., Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Leighton and the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry A. Cotton, M.A., Vicar of Haynes.
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. G. A. F. Hart, the Rector of Arundel; Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Litchfield; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader in the Temple.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy).
MONDAY, 24.—Society of Painters in Water Colours: Exhibition opens 9 a.m. Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m. Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Ruminants). Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Major Montgomerie on the Journey of the Mirza, &c.). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Wheatley on a new form of Ironclad Ship, &c.).
TUESDAY, 25.—St. Mark the Evangelist. Princess Alice of Hesse born, 1843. Reformatory Union: Conference on Aid to Discharged Prisoners, 11 a.m. Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of York on Materialism). Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Penzance on the Geology of Devonshire). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Grant on Portland Cement). Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army; anniversary, 2 p.m., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy). Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Levée to be held by the Prince of Wales, 2 p.m.
London Institution, annual meeting, noon.
University College, 7 p.m. (Annual Public Debate on Federation of European States). Reformatory Union: Conference, 11 a.m.; anniversary, 6 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Duncan on a New Coral, &c.). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Edwards on Photography in the Printing Press). British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Hyde Clarke on Classic Names of Rivers, &c.). University College Hospital Annual Festival.
THURSDAY, 27.—Moon's first quarter, 1.48 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound). Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany). University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Metropolitan Free Hospital Annual Festival.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, 28.—Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, on Science and Revelation). Quakers' Microscopical Club, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Phlogiston, 9 p.m.). Royal Society of Musicians, 183rd annual festival.
SATURDAY, 29.—Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m. Society of Schoolmasters, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Swiney Lecture, at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
4	6	4	22	4	24	5	9	5	25	5	42	6	3

far more barbarous war, infinitely aggravated by the fact that the combatants are brethren. Here is no case of an avenging Emperor-King from afar, pouring his hordes upon the queen-city. Those who are destroying it, both within and without, are Frenchmen, and Frenchmen only. Everybody knows this; yet the statement is not a platitude; for it is only by stating or re-stating it that we force the frightful situation upon our imagination. But for the previous war, the crisis would have been more easily grasped, and have been regarded with livelier horror; but our senses have been somewhat dulled by the thunder of the campaign, and we do not fully recognise the ghastliness of its sequel, which will, we fear, be more ghastly yet.

There was a rumour this week that the Arch of Triumph had fallen under the bombardment. There is no reason to doubt that the magnificent type of Imperialism is as much a ruin as Imperialism itself. This was the arch which the other day was held to have been desecrated by the march of the shouting Germans. Perhaps Parisian sentiment will say that, having been profaned by the Vandals, the sooner the trophy was out of the way the better. The destruction of the Vendôme column was decreed; but we do not hear that the work has been carried out. The column is a monument not easy of removal. With such gigantic devastation in hand, it is anti-climax to speak of violated churches and the consigning of sacred vessels and ancient works of art to the melting-pot—a fate which is said to have also attended the exquisite plate of the municipality. Some sardonic German will in due time compose, perhaps, a poem, more probably an essay, on the contrast between the treatment of Paris by those who “stood in a sublime attitude” and by “the Vandals from Borussia.”

But, after all, such are comparatively small disasters when a nation's welfare is considered. Arches may be rebuilt, columns again reared, and art is ever ready with her restitutions. But what shall compensate France for the demoralisation of Frenchmen; what shall atone for the real humiliation, worse than any in the war, which lies in the fact that the scum of Paris have been able to hold it for a month against the Government; and that the men of order in Paris have struck no single blow in behalf of their beloved city, when to have extirpated revolution would have been to save her from the fire? That fact marks a retrogression in morals, one which it will take years to make good. We sympathise with every Frenchman who can feel the true meaning of the situation; but we must write, most reluctantly, that the vindication of Germany has been supplied by France in these latter days. What the Emperor-King meant by “frivolity” is now being illustrated, and the large, wide purport of the term is seen. Unworthiness in the individual becomes in a people that which forbids it to be a nation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continued at Osborne House.

On Saturday last the Marquis of Normanby arrived at Osborne and was introduced to the Queen's presence, and delivered up to her Majesty the stick of office of Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, upon his appointment as Governor of Queensland. The Marquis kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Colonel George Maudé, C.B., have been on a visit at Osborne.

The Court, in accordance with the latest arrangements, will leave Osborne House on or about May 2, and return to Windsor Castle.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 9. The Prince of Wales and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will open the London International Exhibition in state on Monday, May 1. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday next and on Saturday, May 13. The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 20.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales has continued to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence. Prince John of Glucksburg arrived at Sandringham House yesterday (Friday) week, from Copenhagen, on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., and the Bishop of Winchester officiated. The Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glucksburg, has been on a visit to the Earl of Leicester, at Holkham. The Duchess of Cambridge has been on a visit to the Princess at Sandringham House.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were entertained at dinner on the 14th inst. by Sir Henry and Lady Howard, at the British Embassy, Munich. The Princess and the Marquis have since gone to Berlin on a visit to the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis will make a tour in Italy before their return to England, at the end of July.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of H.M.S. Galatea, arrived at Montevideo on March 12.

Prince Arthur was present at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Saturday and Tuesday evenings.

The Emperor Napoleon attained his sixty-third year on Thursday.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at their residence in Lowndes-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lady Elizabeth Campbell arrived at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, from Albury Park.

The Duke of Abercorn left town on Sunday for Dublin.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has arrived in town from Ireland.

Earl Cowper, K.G., has accepted the appointment of Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-street from Highclere Castle.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence in Bruton-street from Walmer Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley and the Ladies Wodehouse have arrived in town from Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from Dudbrook, Essex.

Viscount Hawarden has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have returned to Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived in town from Ossington Park, Notts.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy arrived in town on Saturday from their seat in Kent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A series of prizes for collections of economic entomology have been offered by the Royal Horticultural Society.

A nightingale was heard singing, on Tuesday morning, in the south flower-walk of Kensington Gardens.

Mr. Thomas White was, yesterday week, elected Alderman of the ward of Portsoken, in room of Sir Francis Graham Moon, who had removed to the ward of Bridge Without.

The Home for Little Boys has received £1000 from “H.L.B.,” the Grocers' Company has sent a donation of £50 to the Charity Organisation Society; and the Fishmongers' Company £21 to the Mariners' Friend Society, Wapping.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College will take place at Chelsea in July. All applications for permission to compete must be received at the Horse Guards by June 15.

On Tuesday Professor Huxley presided at a general meeting at the South London Working Men's College, Blackfriars-road, at which a lecture was given by Mr. W. Spottiswoode on “Light.” The Professor afterwards distributed the certificates gained in the Easter examinations.

The Royal Society has resolved to apply the sum of £1500, recently bequeathed by Benjamin Oliveira, to the purchase of a large astronomical telescope. That which has been decided on has a 15-in. object-glass, and it will be given to Dr. Huggins, who proposes to pursue systematically and vigorously his spectroscopic researches upon the stars and nebulae.

At an intermediate meeting of the Victoria Institute held last Monday, Dr. Houghton delivered an extempore lecture on Evidences of Design in the Constitution of Nature. A short discussion followed; after which it was announced that a valuable paper on Ethnic Testimonies to the Pentateuch would be read at the ordinary meeting on May 1.

The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum on Easter week (free) was as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, from ten a.m. to ten p.m.—Museum, 26,302; Meyrick and other galleries, 11,816. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from ten a.m. till ten p.m.—Museum, 9556; Meyrick and other galleries, 2708; total, 50,385. Average of corresponding week in former years, 30,685.

A bazaar, under the patronage of Princess Mary of Teck, the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Lawrence, and other distinguished persons, was held in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday and Thursday, in aid of the French Protestant Schools at Bayswater, distressed French horticulturists, and others. The Society also held a flower show at the same time.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, a report from Dr. Bridges, medical officer of the Poor-Law Board, was read, calling attention to the increase of smallpox in the metropolis, and stating that there are now considerably more than 2000 persons suffering from this disease. He added that the Poor-Law Board would offer every assistance to the execution of any feasible plan for supplying additional accommodation. The Lords of the Admiralty having placed the Dreadnought hospital-ship at the disposal of the Board as a convalescent establishment, the offer was accepted.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Tuesday night, at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Exeter Hall. The report stated that during the year 898 young men subscribed and attended the institution in Aldersgate-street, and 187 received free passes. The elementary educational classes were used by 385 young men, 124 joined the missionary staff. Three young men had left the Bible class to enter the ministry, and others were preparing themselves for college. The receipts for the year amounted to £3499, and the expenditure to £3584.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism again shows a decrease both as compared with the previous week and with the corresponding period in the last three years. The total number of paupers was 133,447, of whom 34,620 were indoor and 98,827 outdoor paupers. Of the latter class 3007 were men, 41,507 women, and 44,313 children under sixteen. The total number was 1808 less than the previous week, 19,844 less than the corresponding week in last year, 14,025 less than in 1869, and 7359 less than in 1868. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1186, of whom 881 were men, 243 women, and 62 children under sixteen.

The Easter term of the City of London College Evening Classes for Young Men has begun. It is expected that the number of students will exceed that of last term, when it reached 925. The entries for the Society of Arts' examinations are greater than those of former years. To the vocal-music classes ladies are admitted. Several hundred volumes have been added to the library; and the comfort of members is studied in the reading and coffee rooms, which are much frequented. On Thursday evening, the 27th inst., an entertainment, under the direction of the Professor of Elocution, Mr. Roskelly, will be given, in the theatre of the college, to the students and their friends.

Another ratepayer has come to the point in reference to the inclosure of the Crown land on the Thames Embankment. He remarks that the public seem to have entirely lost sight of this fact—that, unless something be done to hide out completely the hideous, unsightly back premises of the houses now abutting on the proposed gardens, the whole affair must inevitably prove an utter failure. “Therefore,” he adds, “as soon as the dispute as to the Crown rights is settled, let architects be invited by the proper authorities to send in plans for laying out the vacant space as public gardens, with a background of handsome architectural edifices suitable for shops. This is essential, because without shops the grand thoroughfare of the quays will be comparatively unused.”

A great aggregate meeting of the metropolitan licensed victuallers was held on Monday afternoon, at the Agricultural Hall, to protest against the Government measure affecting their trade, which was denounced as a bill of pains, penalties, and confiscations. Strong resolutions were passed, and active measures are to be taken in opposition to Mr. Bruce's propositions. A meeting with similar objects was also held by the country brewers. The advocates of the “Permissive Bill” assembled in large numbers in Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, to discuss the Government proposals to regulate licensing and the liquor traffic. The speakers gave only a limited approval to the measure. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said that his Permissive Bill was not antagonistic, but should be supplementary to, the Government measure.

The first party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund embarked, on Thursday week, on board the Medway, in the Victoria Docks.—The Rev. Styleman Herring, of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, in appealing for funds to assist 200 emigrants to Canada, writes:—“Good and encouraging reports are continually being received from the 1706 emigrants assisted out during the past two years by our Clerkenwell Emigration Club and Society. All declare Canada is a good place for sober, industrious, and, above all, piously inclined people. Hope of success characterised all their letters. The free grants of 200 acres to married, and 100 acres to unmarried men over eighteen, continue, but with greater attractions, as the Ontario Government have voted 30,000 dols. to help emigrants on arrival, and 20,000 dols. to clear a little land and erect a log shanty; also a bonus of 1½ million dollars towards a railway through the Muskoka (free grants) district.”

A numerous meeting of magistrates of the county of Middlesex was held, on Monday, in the large dining-hall at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, it having been appointed as the day on which a testimonial should be presented to Mr. Henry Pownall, late chairman of the magistrates. The testimonial consisted of a dessert service in bright and frosted silver, composed of an épergne with three branches and a centre glass, two four-light candelabra, and a pair of fruit-stands en suite—all from the establishment of Messrs. Hancock and Co., Bruton-street. Accompanying the dessert service is a large and massive silver teatray, engraved with the arms, as on the centre piece, and the following inscription:—“This salver, together with other pieces of ornamental plate, was subscribed for by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant; H. M. Kemshead, Esq., the chairman of the court; and 209 of the magistrates of the county of Middlesex and Liberty of Westminster, and presented to Henry Pownall, Esq., D.L., J.P., on his retirement from the chairmanship of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county, on July 14, 1870, as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of his able, zealous, and courteous discharge of the duties of that office during the long period of twenty-six years.”

At a meeting of the Mansion House French Relief Fund Committee, yesterday week—Archbishop Manning in the chair—Mr. Norcott, who had been commissioned to inquire as to the distribution of about £28,000 intrusted to the Paris Committee, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, reported that with some difficulty he had obtained an interview with the Archbishop, who is now confined in Mazas prison, and had ascertained from him that, in consequence of the breaking out of the revolution, nothing had been done. The Lord Mayor was requested to confer with Messrs. Rothschild on the subject of the letter of credit in their hands, and a special meeting was summoned for Friday, to take steps for the prompt distribution of the money.—Mr. O. J. Capper writes that the distress is great in the Valley of the Loire; but he adds that there is good reason to hope that the efforts made by the Seed Funds will cause a great tract of land to be sown which otherwise must have lain fallow for want of seed. The two societies have about £25,000 worth of seed at Nantes and St. Nazaire. But the railway companies have sent off a very large portion of their railway stock to Germany to fetch the French prisoners home, and, in spite of all the efforts made by both societies, they have so far only been able to secure the transport of an insignificant quantity of the seed waiting to be carried to the peasants.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is officially announced that the London International Exhibition for 1871 will be opened on May 1 by the Prince of Wales and Princess Christian.

The chief municipal authority of each city and town of the United Kingdom, the chairmen of chambers of commerce, the masters of city companies, the Council of the Society of Arts, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, the official staff, reporters for the exhibition, and members of committees, will be invited to take part in the ceremony and to inspect the fine-art and industrial galleries.

After this the exhibition of musical art will take place in the Royal Albert Hall, under the general direction of Sir Michael Costa, when will be performed a chorale, representing Italian music, composed and conducted by Chevalier Pinsuti; a psalm, representing French music, composed and conducted by M. Gounod; an overture, representing German music, composed by Dr. F. Hiller; a cantata, representing British music, composed and conducted by Mr. A. Sullivan; and “God Save the Queen” by the chorus and audience.

Mr. Charles Mathews is in New York, where he has met with an enthusiastic reception, and commands crowded houses.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club ball is fixed for Monday, May 1, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual Yorkshire ball in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society is announced for the 5th proximo, at Willis's Rooms.

The ball given by the officers in connection with the Aldershot divisional steeplechases, last week, was a brilliant affair. The company present numbered over 400, and included many ladies and gentlemen from garrison towns.

The annual fancy-dress ball, which has been associated with the gaieties of the Bath season for many years, was held, last week, at the assembly rooms in that city, the company numbering nearly 1000 persons.



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS; COMMUNISTS DEFEATED ON THE PLATEAU OF CHATILLON.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

At the reassembling of the House of Commons after the recess the sparse attendance of members allowed some dispatch in the proper business of the evening. This consisted of the Estimates and the preliminary prancing of "Captains and Colonels" on their hobbies, so that Captain Beaumont, a shrewd Army reformer, was able to insinuate a proposition which, if adopted, might, according to the Government authorities, do away with the militia and volunteers altogether. Such, indeed, was the purpose which the gallant gentleman, with a grim smile, avowed. Colonel North was enabled to expand to any length his perennial jeremiad on the ruin of the service, and Lord Garlies had all the opportunity he needed to make suggestions in that mournful tone which he has now adopted, in place of the rather rollicking manner which characterised his earlier essays in the House. The Estimates themselves, so far as they were taken, got a good thrashing out, the more robust talking being, as usual, freely interspersed with the plaintive protests of Mr. Alderman Lusk. There was an episode, which in fact was multiplied, and was rather amusing; for it happened that Colonel Beresford-Colonel of volunteers, only, be it understood—asked sympathy for a personal grievance under which he was suffering. It appeared that he had been plucked at the Military School of Instruction because he could not repeat by heart an untold number of pages of a manual of gunnery. He dwelt upon this rejection in such a ludicrously pathetic style that he provoked more laughter than serious consideration. This evidently hurt him; and so, ever and anon he was jumping up at mal-a-propos moments, and sadly exclaiming that no one could possibly say off a hundred and fifty pages of gunnery instruction. The effect was curiously comic, from the mixture of sadness and indignation which characterised his voice and demeanour.

The Parliamentary occupation of Tuesdays is always more suggestive of legislation than of work of actual legislation itself, and what is conventionally known as "grievance" is invariably represented. On last Tuesday the proceedings were shifting and various; and it must be noted as a specialty that for once Mr. Lowe was in a granting mood. He absolutely ceded to Mr. Monk something which the employes in the Civil Service want. Everyone who hears Mr. Charles Reed speak out of the House is aware that he speaks very effectively; but, somehow, his style is not that of the House. Yet now, in the speech in which he advocated the discontinuance of letter-carrying in the country on Sundays, an effort was observable to tone down the rotund, effusive, and, so to speak, sentimental character, of his elocution; and, as the subject-matter was of a kind which admitted of some softer and more susceptible treatment than most Parliamentary questions, his rhetorical developments were not wholly ill-adapted to the occasion. When Mr. Gladstone rose to reply, and left Mr. Monsell, to whom, as Postmaster-General, the duty ought to have fallen, sitting disconsolate at his side, it was supposed that the Premier was yielding to his propensity to make himself Minister of all work. But in the event it proved that he was really doing a tactical thing; for the object he sought was, so to speak, to tap the motion, and to gain the consent of its proprietor to the operation. He did, unquestionably, make excellent play, with candour in admissions and with personal compliments, just so much infused with hard, practical argument as to enhance their value. The effect was obvious and visible; the mover was melting, and his supporters, who were ready with their speeches, began to find the matter slipping away from them. In the result, a dilatory course was accepted, in place of the mandatory resolution which was originally proposed.

Later in the evening the Premier developed another and very different mood. It occurred that Lord Henry Lennox brought forward the subject of the dismissal of Sir Spencer Robinson from the Admiralty in a speech which was a model of Parliamentary statement, illustration, and argument. It was so clear, so well arranged and sequential, delivered with so much earnestness, yet with so much moderation of language, until its culmination, in an almost personal impeachment of Mr. Gladstone, when he became ardent, and nearly impassioned. This was just one of those rhetorical duels, or, rather, series of single combats, which the House enjoys, and therefore, probably, none of the minor speakers—the adventurous rushers-in, who are so prone to spoil the symmetry of this kind of contest—came forward now, so that, after a long pause, Mr. Goschen set in for a reply. This he managed with infinite tact and temper, and with a dialectic skill which were we will not say remarkable—for his powers in that way have long been recognised—but sustained with an aplomb which until recently he has not developed. Everyone is now admitting that this right hon. gentleman rises with the growth of the official and Parliamentary demands upon him. There was another speaker who rose to the height of this occasion; for Mr. Bouverie, who is, as a rule, sententious, having taken up Sir Spencer Robinson's case, showed such vivacity as to prove that the current of his blood was flowing more rushingly than its wont. He fired a succession of well-aimed and weighty shots from behind into Mr. Gladstone, with a continuous pelting. Nothing, doubtless, can be more annoying to a chief Minister than to have assaults made on him by a nominal supporter. The chuckling with which the Opposition always receives such a defection, from a deserter, was now intensified by the circumstance that Mr. Disraeli suffered the immobility of his countenance to relax and an expression of amused satisfaction to gleam over it. That of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, likewise, was wreathed with malign smiles; while there was something peculiarly irritating even in the grim satisfaction which mantled o'er Sir John Hay's face. On this occasion, Mr. Gladstone appeared in a new phase as a speaker. Generally, when he is enraged—if such a term can be properly applied to an organised leader of men and members—he, as it were, lets off steam by a rapid rushing of words, with which he seeks to overwhelm his assailant; but now he struggled with, and to a certain extent suppressed, his anger, and it was evinced only by the jerky, broken, abruptness of his sentences, by the measured slowness of his delivery, and by the intense emphasis which he laid on phrases that were intended to be scathing. Happily, he avoided that explosion, which those who know his ways were momentarily expecting; and, in consequence, his reply—or, rather, his retort—was in a certain way effective. Nothing could be more sternly determined than the manner in which he refused to allow Lord Henry Lennox to withdraw his motion, and thus forced on a division upon a resolution which had avowedly been treated as a vote of no confidence in the Government.

Most people have observed the judicious course taken by the Government in prevailing on so active and so able a member of the extreme Liberal party as Mr. Winterbotham to take office. One day lately he was, unconsciously no doubt, an exponent of the difficulties which a very independent member has in the attempt to imbue himself with the thorough official tone; for, having been left (as Under-Secretary for the Home Department) to lead the House and to give the opinion of the Government on a particular measure, there was a curious inconsequence between the beginning and the end of his speech. In

the first instance, he declared against the bill on behalf of the Government; but in the event he signified practically his personal sympathy with it, if not in so many words.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships reassembled on Thursday, after the Easter holidays, but only sat a short time, during which the Mutiny Bill and some other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Upon the House reassembling on Monday, it proceeded to the consideration of the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply, after discussing a motion of Captain Beaumont, which was not pressed, to commence the formation of a reserve for the defence of the country by men passed through the ranks of the regular Army. The vote for militia pay and allowances gave rise to considerable debate, in the course of which Mr. Rathbone moved to reduce the amount by the sum required for the additional 40,000 men; but the proposal was negatived on a division by 92 to 16, and the original vote agreed to. The vote for the yeomanry cavalry was agreed to after a brief discussion. The vote for the volunteer service was strongly objected to by Mr. Stacpoole, who moved that it should be expunged from the Estimates. A long discussion ensued, but the vote was ultimately agreed to. The Trades Unions Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment (Threats, Molestation, and Obstruction) Bill were passed. The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill was read the second time, after a suggestion by Mr. Morley that days of grace should be abolished in the case not only of bills at sight, but of all bills. This Mr. Eaxter (Secretary to the Treasury) promised should be considered before the measure reached its next stage. The Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill was committed pro forma, and the Marriage Law (Ireland) Bill, the Bath City Prison Bill, the Anatomy Act (1832) Amendment Bill, and the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Bill were read the second time.

Tuesday being a private members' night, Mr. Whatman availed himself of the opportunity to direct attention to the manner in which money had been raised for public works in British North America, especially for railways in Canada, and to move a resolution thereon, which, however, he withdrew, after a brief reply from Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. Next, Mr. Monk brought under notice the fact that the privilege of commuting pensions was confined exclusively to the War and Admiralty Departments, under the provisions of the Pensions Commutation Act of 1869, and moved that it was expedient to extend the provisions of that measure to all departments of the Civil Service. The hon. member was successful in eliciting from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the expression of his willingness to make a concession to this extent, that commutation should only be restricted to one class—namely, those who receive pensions on account of the abolition of their offices in the Civil Service. This offer being accepted by Mr. Monk, the motion was withdrawn. Then Mr. C. Reed proposed a resolution in favour of relieving letter-carriers and Post-Office messengers in the rural districts from Sunday labour; but he consented to withdraw it in favour of an amendment moved by the Premier, which set forth that it was expedient that an official inquiry should be instituted with a view to ascertain how far it might be practicable to effect a further reduction of the labour now performed on Sundays by the letter-carriers and rural messengers in the service of the Postmaster-General. Lord H. Lennox called attention to, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into, the circumstances which had led to the dismissal by the Prime Minister of Vice-Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson from the post of Third Lord of the Admiralty. He was followed by Mr. Goschen with a speech in defence of the Government and explanatory of the reasons which had guided them in resolving upon the dismissal of the gallant Admiral. These appeared to have been a want of concert between the late First Lord, Mr. Childers, and Sir Spencer; and the peculiar "relations" established through the appointment of a Committee upon designs, which the latter regarded in the light of a personal insult to himself, and which rendered it impossible for the First and Third Lords to act together. After hearing this explanation, Mr. Bouverie expressed a decided opinion that Sir S. Robinson had been treated unjustly and ungenerously; but intimated that the gallant officer desired that his case should be judged, not by a Select Committee, but by the House of Commons itself. In reply to an intimation by the First Lord of the Admiralty that the Prime Minister was under the impression that Sir S. Robinson was willing to resign, he asserted that this willingness referred not to the period when Mr. Gladstone took action, but to a time after the Captain Committee should have reported. In the upshot of his remarks Mr. Gladstone, replying in detail to several points raised by the member for Kilmarnock, concluded by resting the defence of his own conduct upon the ground stated by Mr. Goschen, that, in consequence of the differences which had arisen at the Admiralty, it was impossible that Sir Spencer Robinson should remain in office. Mr. Whitbread and Admiral Erskine having each said a few words, Lord H. Lennox expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution. To this course Mr. Gladstone refused to assent; and, upon a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 49—153 to 104.

The Trial by Jury Bill for Ireland, which would provide, as in Scotland, fifteen jurors, with a verdict by a majority of votes, came on for its second reading on Wednesday. It was brought forward by a private member, Mr. Lambert, as a remedy for the difficulty of getting convictions in trials for agrarian murders. It was opposed by Mr. Maguire and Mr. Waters as an injustice to the Irish people. The Solicitor-General for Ireland and the Chief Secretary for Ireland did not approve of the bill, and it was therefore withdrawn. The second reading of Mr. Peter Taylor's Game Laws Abolition Bill was then moved; but was opposed by Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. H. R. Brand, and Mr. Bromley-Davenport as a needless and mischievous interference with the rights of property. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, on behalf of the Norfolk farmers, declared that all they wanted was to be relieved from the nuisance of swarming hares and rabbits; the winged game was harmless. Mr. Winterbotham, speaking for the Government, admitted that the present game laws were a sore grievance and a source of crime. It would not do to make game legal property while not so esteemed by the moral sense of the people. He must, however, oppose the present bill, though he could not say what the Government would do with the question; but he hoped they would be able to do something. The bill was lost by a majority of 172 to 49 against it. The second reading of the bill to amend the game laws of Scotland was next to have come on; but it was suggested that all the bills dealing with this subject might together be referred to a Select Committee, and the Government consented to an adjournment for considering this proposal.

THE BUDGET.—On Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his usual financial statement, which occupied

nearly two hours in delivery. It appeared that the deficiency this year amounted to £2,800,000, and the right hon. gentleman proposes to meet it by increasing the probate and legacy duty, in the first degree, from 1 to 2 per cent; in the second degree from 3 to 3½ per cent, and in the third degree from 3½ to 5 per cent, estimating the gain to the revenue of about £1,000,000. He also proposed to equalise the duties payable on testate and intestate property, making it in all 2 per cent. He next proposed to put a halfpenny stamp on each box of lucifer matches containing not more than one hundred, and a penny on each box of vesta matches containing not more than one hundred. By the former he expected to gain £550,000, and £300,000 by the latter. This, he estimated, would reduce his deficit to £1,950,000, and that he proposed to make up by increasing the income tax from £1 13s. 4d. to £2 4s. per cent, which he calculated would make up the remaining deficit.

A long discussion ensued, which resulted in the usual formal resolutions being adopted.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending April 15:—

In the metropolis 2414 births and 1722 deaths were registered—the former having exceeded the average by 144, and the latter by 138. Zymotic diseases caused 452 deaths, including 265 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 66 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever (of which 8 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever), and 6 from diarrhoea. It is pointed out by the Registrar-General that the fatal cases of smallpox in London, which during the ten weeks ending the 8th inst. had ranged between 185 and 227, averaging 206, rose last week to 265, the highest weekly number that has occurred during the present epidemic. It is probable that part of this increase belonged to the preceding seven days, in which registration was somewhat interrupted by the occurrence of Good Friday. The highest weekly number of deaths from smallpox in London during the various epidemics which prevailed during the thirty-one years 1840-70 was 102 in the last week of 1840.

Last week the aggregate mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was at the rate of 29 deaths annually to every 1000 of the estimated population.

A shock of earthquake was felt along the coast of Argyre, last Saturday evening, a few minutes after eight o'clock.

The three most brilliant planets—Venus, Jupiter, and Mars—are at the present time in a good position for examination. Mercury, also, may be distinguished, about an hour after sunset, at a small elevation above the north-west horizon.

A camp, in which the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers will be represented, to the number of between 20,000 and 30,000 men, will be formed at Aldershot in the autumn. It will remain fourteen days.

Arthur Weston, thirteen years of age, who resided near Stourbridge, hanged himself in the kitchen of the house where he lived on Thursday week, in consequence of his father having threatened him with a flogging.

In the second week of the financial year the Exchequer receipts had amounted to £2,177,147, and the expenditure to £5,886,836. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £2,548,001; and in the Bank of Ireland, £803,371.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Mr. George Little, Q.C., has been appointed by Lord Dufferin to succeed Mr. Wickens in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Mr. J. R. Davison, who was lately appointed Judge Advocate-General, died suddenly, last Saturday, from disease of the heart. A vacancy thus occurs in the representation of Durham, for which he was re-elected unopposed on his appointment.

The Duke of Roxburghe was entertained at dinner by his tenantry at Kelso, on Thursday week, and was presented with a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Sir Francis Grant. The Duchess of Roxburghe and a large company of ladies occupied seats on a platform at one end of the hall.

At the meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture, at Exeter, yesterday week, Earl Fortescue introduced the subject of the metric system in an ably-written paper. Mr. Kennaway, M.P., spoke in favour of the system; and a petition was adopted praying that it may be made compulsory within a given period.

At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Board of Education, held yesterday week, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., advocated the establishment of a college of science, to which both manufacturers and artisans could send their sons to learn the laws which regulated the materials it would be their future business to deal with.

On Monday the report of the Westmeath Committee was published as a Parliamentary paper. It alludes to the outrages which have been prompted by the Ribbon Society, and declares that the Peace Preservation Act has not furnished the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organised and secret nature which characterises the district.

Arrangements have been made with a view to a conference of managers of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and of other persons interested in such work. The object of the conference will be to compare the methods of working of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, to extend and improve such organisations, to consult as to the best plans to be pursued, and to consider the possibility of bringing about more frequent intercourse between the different societies. The conference will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, next week, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi. On the first day Lord Derby will preside; and Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., will be the chairman on the Wednesday.

Mr. G. B. Rennie has read a paper before the Institution of Naval Architects on the Compound Engines of H. M. S. Briton, of which the consumption of coal is somewhat less than 2 lb. per actual horse-power per hour. Compound engines are now very generally employed in steam-vessels, the steam in the smaller or high-pressure cylinder being usually about 60 lb. per square inch. But the species of boiler employed with this pressure cannot be said to be satisfactory, and it is desirable to introduce a new species of marine boiler in which pressures of 100 lb. and upwards may be employed with safety. The time is not far distant when all the steam generated in steam-vessels will be obtained by burning carbonic oxide gas in the furnaces, this gas being produced in a gasifier by saturating the products of combustion of a common furnace with carbon.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The performance of Albert Victor last week has not improved his position in the Derby betting; and King of the Forest, who is reported to have wintered wonderfully well, is a regular Russley favourite for both the great races. As, however, Albert Victor can be much improved in the next few weeks, while there is no knowing how good the Zephyr colt may not be, we do not see that the backers of the former need consider his chance impaired by his close race with Baron Rothschild's representative. Two of the finest races ever seen took place at Newmarket on the Thursday. The first was the Claret Stakes, for which Kingcraft, Palmerston, and Nobleman, ridden respectively by French, Chaloner, and Fordham, came to the post. This race has been singularly fatal to favourites, as in former years Lord Clifden and Friponnier, on each of whom long odds were laid, both succumbed to a despised outsider; and Kingcraft was not more fortunate, for though about three hundred yards from home he appeared to have the race in hand, yet he finished in cowardly style, and Palmerston won by a neck, Nobleman defeating the Derby winner by a head. The Twelfth Biennial, run over the same course, produced another desperate struggle, in which Captivator, who must be greatly improved since last season, nearly succeeded in giving 8 lb. to Wheatear. Friday's sport was tame in the extreme, and we need only notice that old Typhoeus won another race, and that even 10 st. 6 lb. could not stop the speedy Countryman over his favourite T.Y.C.

The miserable weather which prevailed during the Epsom Spring meeting called up dismal reminiscences of Macaroni's Derby, Blair Athol's St. Leger, and other occasions on which racing men have pursued their favourite sport under great difficulties. It did not, however, prevent a capital field from contesting the City and Suburban, which was won with such consummate ease by Jack Spigot, though carrying 6 st. 9 lb., a heavy weight for a three-year-old, that his owner must greatly regret that he has not a single engagement; and Sterling, King of the Forest, Albert Victor, and the other cracks have thus escaped a very dangerous opponent. Veranda, who was beaten so easily in the Newmarket Handicap, defeated Jack Spigot without difficulty at Lincoln, and this shows more than ever that three-year-olds cannot win over the severe Newmarket course. Sabinus (8 st. 8 lb.), who won this race last year, and Paganini (9 st. 2 lb.), were never dangerous; while Martyrdom (7 st. 8 lb.), though he showed fine speed, seemed unable to stay home. For the third year in succession Mr. Graham carried off the Great Metropolitan; Captivator, whose fine performance at Newmarket ought to have drawn attention to his chance, securing a very easy victory for the "green and black." Judge (7 st. 6 lb.), who was made a tremendous favourite, ran very badly; nor did Revoke (6 st. 11 lb.), the second in the City and Suburban, run much better; but Jester (7 st.), the winner of the Northamptonshire Stakes, managed to run a dead heat for third. The poor performance of Rosicrucian (9 st. 7 lb.) in the Prince of Wales's Stakes seems to extinguish his Chester Cup chance; and Mortemer is in greater favour than ever for that event.

A very interesting paper has recently been read by the president of the Midland Farmers' Club, at a meeting of that society. The subject was "Horses—their breeding and management; showing likewise that the national sport of fox-hunting is in no way detrimental to the true interests of agriculture."

The long-expected meeting of W. M. Chinnery and J. Scott has at length taken place, and their contest for the London Athletic Club mile challenge cup, on Saturday last, produced one of the most exciting races ever seen in London. There was, unfortunately, a very strong wind, or there can be little doubt that we should have had to chronicle the fastest time on record; under the circumstances, the time accomplished by Chinnery (4 min. 3.2-5 sec.) was extraordinarily good. Scott made the running at his best pace; but, being much lighter than his opponent, the high wind did him the most harm, and prevented him taking Chinnery along quite as fast as he wished to do. The latter lay well up—indeed, they were never separated by more than half a dozen yards. This order was maintained till about 200 yards from home, when Chinnery came with a rush and took a lead of about a couple of yards; and in spite of the most game and determined efforts, Scott could never regain this advantage. This was Chinnery's last race, and was a fitting termination to a career of unprecedented success, which was commenced in 1859. The remainder of the sport was comparatively poor, as for three of the challenge cups the course was but walked over.

Last week the annual contest at rackets took place for the possession of the Public Schools Challenge Cup, which fell to Rugby in 1870. The holders succumbed to Eton; and, Cheltenham and Haileybury having also been put out, the final games lay between Harrow and Eton. A. A. Hadow and G. O. Webbe played for the former, while the latter was represented by F. C. Ricardo and A. W. Ridley. The finish was most exciting, as the match was called "three games all," and Harrow just won the decider by 17 aces to 14, a result mainly due to the very fine play of Webbe.

We have not lately had much to chronicle in the way of billiards; indeed, the legitimate season is over. Still, a tolerably numerous company assembled at St. James's Hall, on Monday last, to see the match between W. Cook and John Roberts, sen., in which the former conceded a start of 200 in 2000. Cook was quite off his play at first, while the veteran champion seemed full of confidence, and showed a great deal of his old skill; and when the game stood at 905 to 556, instead of 5 to 1 being laid on Cook, as was the case at the commencement, Roberts was made favourite at 6 to 5. Then, indeed, the younger player seemed to rouse himself, took the lead at 1268, was never again caught, and finally won by 409 points. Roberts made several breaks of nearly one hundred, while Cook's best efforts were 119, 177, 185, 141, 206, 151, and an unfinished break of 268.

At a delegate meeting of colliers held, yesterday week, at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, it was resolved, by an immense majority, that notice shall be given to discontinue work on May 1. Ninety-nine collieries and nearly 20,000 men in the South Wales district were represented at the meeting.

Sir William Stirling Maxwell has agreed, at the request of the committee, to take the leading part in the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in August next. The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland has also consented to take part in the proceedings. The Earl of Derby and Earl Stanhope have requested that their names may be placed on the committee.

Mr. Whitaker, secretary to the Derbyshire General Infirmary, has received a letter from Mr. George Henry Strutt, of Bridge-hill, Belper, dated Easter Eve, which states that, considering the present season to be a most suitable one for making a present to the charity, he had chosen that time for his Easter offering. The "offering" takes the shape of the sum of £2000, which is to be invested, and the annual income arising from it to be applied to the purposes of the institution.

LAW AND POLICE.

The appointment of Vice-Chancellor Wickens is officially announced in the *Gazette*.

Easter Term was opened last Saturday, after the Judges had been received by the Lord Chancellor.

The case of the Tichborne Baronetcy is set down for hearing in the Court of Common Pleas on May 9.

The Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Otto Goldschmidt (husband of Jenny Lind) against the printer of the *American Register*, for a libel, has granted a rule calling on the plaintiff to show cause why proceedings under the verdict should not be stayed. It is said there was an understanding that, if the printer, Mr. Spottiswoode, gave up the editor of the paper, the trial should not go on. The editor was Mr. John Cremer, of Langham Place.

Mr. Charles Henry Turner, formerly chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, has filed an amended account in the Court of Bankruptcy. His liabilities are returned at £72,547, and his assets and property held by creditors as security at about £15,000, leaving a deficiency of £56,862, which comprises an item of £29,449, "losses on shares."—In the case of Mr. William Harry Vane Milbank, it was stated in the court, on Tuesday, that the debts amounted to £30,000, and that they will be paid in full, with interest. It was added that Mr. Milbank was possessed of property in money, jewellery, &c., of about £20,000; he was entitled, on the death of the Duke of Cleveland, now aged sixty-eight, to a reversionary interest in landed property worth £14,000 a year, and on the death of his father to an annual income of £100,000.—Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, formerly lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, is in the court, with debts amounting to £8779. It is probable that a composition will be agreed to.—At the court on Wednesday a large mercantile failure was brought under the notice of Mr. Registrar Murray. The debtors are William Hocken, W. C. Bird, and Charles Cole, merchants, of King-street, Cheapside, and of Manchester. Their joint liabilities are stated at £106,000; assets, £71,000. On the recommendation of a meeting of creditors at Manchester, Mr. Halliday, public accountant of that place, has been appointed receiver and manager of the estate.

At the Belfast Land Sessions, yesterday week, two brothers, named James and Samuel Williams, claimed £1200, under the tenant-right custom, from their landlord, the Rev. A. H. Pakenham, for ejecting them from a farm at Craigarogan. The defence was that the landlord had given the farm to a married brother of the claimants, who, it was believed, should have come into possession of it after his father's death. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, held that the claimants were entitled to the benefit of the tenant-right custom existing on the estate, and awarded the compensation at £600; from this he deducted several set-offs on the part of the respondent, and gave a decree for £499.

The master of the steam-ship *Martin*, belonging to the Woolwich and Watermen's Company, was on Monday summoned, at the Greenwich Police Court, for having carried 129 passengers in excess of the number for which the boat had been licensed by the Board of Trade. The offence was committed on Good Friday. The magistrate imposed a penalty which, with the costs, amounted to £18.

Michael Torpey, the principal in the great diamond robbery, has been apprehended, and was placed before the Marylebone police magistrate yesterday week. The police set a watch upon Mrs. Torpey, who, as a disguise, had dyed her hair black and put on mourning. She was traced to a house in Marylebone-road, and there the prisoner was captured. In his possession were thirty-seven diamonds, valued at from £700 to £800; and "The Garden of the Soul," a Romish manual of devotions. He was remanded.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on Monday, a man was fined 20s. and costs for riding in a first-class carriage on the North London Railway with a second-class ticket. One of the company's servants stated that the defendant had been guilty of the same offence three or four times before.

There was another prosecution at the Lambeth Police Court, last Saturday, for the offence of transmitting infected clothing without taking the precautions necessary in such a case. A fine of 20s. was inflicted, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

A respectable-looking woman told a strange story at the Worship-street Police Court on Tuesday. She said that a few weeks ago her son found, in Amherst-road, Hackney, a small bag locked, the contents of which were heavy, and took it to the Stoke Newington Police Station, where it was unlocked in his presence, and money to the amount of between £20 and £30 found in it. The boy's name and address were taken down, and he was told the matter would be seen into. Some days afterwards the mother went to the police-station to make inquiries, when, according to her statement, she was grossly insulted, the police denying all knowledge of the affair and expressing their opinion that the story was a "made-up thing." Some police-officers who were at the court said that the case was under the consideration of the Commissioner. They had failed to ascertain that any money had been lost, and the books at the station did not show that any money had been received as stated.

A singular attempt to murder was brought under the notice of the Thames police magistrate on Tuesday. A young man named M'Combie, having been discharged by the London and Continental Steam-Wharf Company for misconduct, threatened vengeance against Mr. Geddes, the vault-keeper, who had reported him. About three weeks ago, seeing Geddes engaged on a floor of the wharf, over an immense vat containing 1500 gallons of wine, M'Combie suddenly attacked him, and tried to force Geddes into the vat. After a struggle, Geddes fell over the entrance to the vat. The fall broke three of his ribs; and before he could recover himself M'Combie seized him again, and another struggle ensued. At length the cries of Geddes brought assistance, and he was rescued. He is still in a critical state, and M'Combie was remanded.

At the Marylebone Police Court four men, named John Clegg, Thomas Stevens, Thomas Huxley, and E. J. Valentine Panther, were charged with being concerned, with two other men now undergoing punishment, in stealing 34 cwt. of tin, forty ingots, and three barrels, worth about £222 sterling, belonging to the Great Western Railway Company. With the exception of Stevens, who has been out on bail, the prisoners have been in custody, undergoing examination from week to week, since the middle of February. On the 16th of that month four policemen in uniform went to Clegg's house and told him he would be taken into custody on this charge. He asked to see the warrant for his arrest. After looking at it he exclaimed, "As I have had the tin you shall have this knife," and, drawing a long dagger-knife, he attacked the police, who did their best to defend themselves with chairs. The police were obliged to use their truncheons; but, notwithstanding, the helmet of one constable was cut through just above his eye,

and the coat of another was ripped open, before the prisoner, who is a tall, powerful man, could be secured. The prisoner Huxley, having been discharged, related in detail the circumstances connected with the robbery. The others were committed for trial.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Thursday, Michael Torpey, who had been remanded from Friday last, was placed at the bar, charged with the robbery of jewellery from Messrs. London and Ryder. His wife, Martha Torpey, who aided him in the crime, was lately acquitted by a rule of law. He is committed for trial.

Richard Craven and his wife, a domestic servant, were charged at Bury, yesterday week, with having stolen wearing apparel from the house of Mr. Taylor, manufacturer. This robbery led to the house of the prisoners at Radcliffe being searched, and Mr. Taylor's goods and other stolen property, valued at £3000, were found. The male prisoner had formerly been in the employment of Mr. Taylor. Several other robberies have recently been committed at Radcliffe and Pilkington. The prisoners were remanded.

John Johnston, the man who was committed for trial on three separate charges of having robbed betting-men at the last Northampton races, committed suicide, on Sunday morning, in his cell in Northampton Gaol, by hanging himself with a rope made of coconut fibre.

"THE BELATED TRAVELLER."

This vigorous drawing by Mr. Heywood Hardy, which we have engraved from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, has a capital managed effect of evening, with man and horse, trees and hedgerow, relieved against a still, luminous sky. Nor is the draughtsmanship in the action of the figures a whit less admirable. The powerful horse dashes along at a pace which, for his bulk, is tremendous; doubtless he has his own private reasons for putting on the steam; and the man is made to sit him perfectly—a thing more easy to do in nature than in a picture. The night promises to be bitterly cold, for it is winter; the trees are leafless; the sky is clear. And to find oneself straying from the road, perhaps stumbling about over a moor on a frosty night, with only starlight to direct, would be awkward as well as romantic. But supposing there is no danger of losing the way, one might guess at various other reasons why the traveller should quicken his pace, without supposing him liable to a rencontre with Dick Turpin, or to be pursued by the imaginary terrors of Tam o'Shanter. The jolly farmer may have a very important engagement to keep; or, more serious still, he may be expecting a warm reception from a scolding wife. All our surmises are, however, overthrown by the lines from "Macbeth" inscribed on the frame of the picture:—

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day.
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn.

The italics, if you please, being ours, not Shakespeare's.

The members of the Burlington Fine Arts Club held a conversation (the first of a series) at their new house in Savile-row on Tuesday evening last.

Miss Brackenbury has signified her intention of giving the sum of £10,000 for the establishment of a medical school in connection with Owens College, Manchester.

A very clever etching, by Mr. Seymour Haden, represents the bulk of H.M.S. *Agamemnon* lying in the Thames, off Deptford, and waiting to be broken up. It has much the same feeling as Turner's famous painting of the "Old Temeraire," and is an effective piece of art in its way.

The annual sittings of the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church opened in Manchester on Monday evening. The Rev. Thomas W. Brown, of Newcastle, was appointed Moderator for the current year, and, having taken the chair vacated by Dr. Wright, retiring Moderator, delivered the opening address.

The people's park at Ormeau, Belfast, which has been purchased by the Corporation of the town from the Marquis of Donegall, was opened last Saturday by the Mayor and Corporation. There was a demonstration of trades and friendly societies, comprising between 30,000 and 40,000 people, and embracing all denominations.

The Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy, and brother of the Crown Princess Margherita, has finished his scholastic course at Harrow, where he has carried off prizes for proficiency in history and modern languages, and is paying flying visits to the most interesting English towns, previous to his return to Italy.

Details have just reached us of a most painful accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Trevelyan Goodall, eldest son of Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A. The deceased, with his brother Howard, had been studying some weeks at Pompeii, awaiting their father's return from Cairo, and had joined some friends in a visit to the neighbouring island of Capri. Both the young men were fond of pistol-shooting; and Howard took out his pistol to show to the party, when, from some mistake, it went off, and the ball passed through the body of his brother. The shot was not immediately fatal, but, after suffering some days, inflammation set in, and Mr. Trevelyan died. The deceased was only twenty-three, and his surviving brother only twenty-one, both of them artists of great promise. Two years back Mr. Trevelyan carried off the gold medal in the students' competition at the Royal Academy with his picture of "Ulysses and the Nurse," which we engraved.

An engraving, by Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., from the portrait of the Queen, painted by Mr. L. Dickinson, has just been published. Mr. Dickinson's portrait was executed at the command of her Majesty, expressly for engraved reproduction. The miniature of the Queen, previously painted by the late Mr. Tilt, for presentation to Mr. Peabody, being a private gift, could not be proposed for engraving; but Mr. Dickinson's lifelike work appears to be substituted as a facsimile of the Peabody picture, the artist having been further aided by sittings graciously given by the Queen. The engraving now produced is not less satisfactory than the picture; such a work gains finer artistic qualities as presented through the skill of one of the best of modern engravers. The engraving is, of course, in that mixed manner, with mezzotint predominating, which Mr. Cousins has made his own; and if by no means one of his greatest achievements, does not betray signs of falling off sufficient to account for the resolution to undertake no other important plate, which Mr. Cousins is understood to have formed. The portrait is nearly full-face, the arms are folded, and both expression and pose are dignified, yet easy and natural. The Queen wears the becoming Marie Stuart cap of white crape, the broad ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the Koh-i-noor set as a brooch. The plate will doubtless find wide acceptance as a recent portrait, and as representing her Majesty at her happiest moments, and therefore artistically, the likeness is still preserved, and the liberty taken is preferable to some of the libels of photography.



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: BURNING THE GUILLOTINE ON THE PLACE VOLTAIRE.



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: FUGITIVE RESIDENTS AT THE NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION.



THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: NEWSBOYS ON THE RAMPARTS.

MILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED
in Black and Brilliant Colours. Special Dyers of Rep and
Damask Curtains. Price-lists sent.—METROPOLITAN STEAM
BLEACHING and DYING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road,
and 472, New Oxford-street.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
 in 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
 2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
 expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED
FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
 A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces,
 in every variety of design and colour,
 suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.
 Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
 Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,
 and the highest standard of quality,
 are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's
 prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
 Now ready, a complete Collection of
 New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.
VELVET - VELVETEENS, Very Rich.
 Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
 Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES.
POIL DE CHEVRE, Half Price.
 350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the
 appearance of rich Glacé Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress,
 can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Mauve,
 Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

A NEW MAKE OF
WHITE PIQUE, "IMPERIAL COUTIL,"
 in Four Cords and Three Whites,
 at 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only.
 Also, New Linen Gingham, at 8s. 9d. the Dress.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value.
 PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the Purchase (by private
 contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated
 during the armistice,
 amounting to HALF A MILLION OF FRANCS,
 each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the following—
 550 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,
 £2 14s. 6d. the Robe. This is the best quality made.
 600 pieces of Point de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to
 41s. the Robe. Unusually attractive.

AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
TISSUE DE VENICE,
 a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin
 stripes,
 Price 14 guineas the Dress of 12 yards,
 22s. the Dress of 16 yards,
 or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard.
 The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed to
 WASH AND WEAR.
 Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

VERY IMPORTANT.
 390 PIECES ARE NOW SELLING OF RICH
MOIRE ANTIQUE FRANCAISE,
 comprising three Qualities, in 45 Shades of Colour.
 No. 1, Mexican Water, £3 6s. the Dress of 11 yards.
 No. 2, New Parisian Water, £3 17s. the Dress of 11 yards.
 No. 3, Marble Water, 9s. 6d. per yard, any length cut.
 Each quality is all Pure Silk of the best manufacture, and fully
 30 per cent below value.
 Patterns free.

SUMMER SEASON 1871.
NOVELTIES IN SILK MANTLES and JACKETS.
 Assortment complete. From 21s. to 20s. 6d.
 Illustrations now ready.
 Cashmere Mantle and Jackets
 are very fashionable.
 The shapes are very becoming and very profitably trimmed.
 Prices from 18s. 6d. upwards.

LACE MANTLES and JACKETS, &c.
 Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
 from 21s. upwards.
 Spanish Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, &c.,
 from 18s. 9d. upwards.
 Yak Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,
 from 31s. 6d. upwards.
 Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each
 description of Lace.
 Limerick, Antwerp, Ghent, Calais, Honiton,
 Brussels, and other White Laces,
 real and imitation.
 A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares,
 in Chantilly and Maltese.
 New Patterns, and very cheap.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.
 PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofer, Warrented.
 Paletots, with sleeves and cape, in various shades
 Circulars, with deep capes, of grey tweed.
 Illustrations forwarded on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, Jackets, &c.
 A Sheet of Illustrations of Children's Costumes
 now ready,
 and forwarded free on application.

PETER ROBINSON,
 103 to 105, Oxford-street.
 Patterns free.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.
 The prices vary from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 12 yards.
 Patterns of All Goods free.
 Chapman's, Notting-hill-gate.

JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant
 Dress for Dinner or Evening Wear. Beautiful
 New shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve,
 Green, Grey, Steel, Slate, White, and Black. Price
 £1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7½d. per yard.

DANISH SILK - FINISHED TINTED
 ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of
 Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve,
 Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, Green, Buff, &c., for
 Dinner or Evening Wear, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 23 inches
 wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11½d. per yard.

FABRIQUE A LA COMTESSE.—A
 Speciality consigned solely to myself. Very
 elegant and durable, £1 15s. 6d. 12 yards, 25 inches
 wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.

BLACK GRENADINES for Dinner or
 Evening Wear. Best Norwich makes; very
 durable; from 8½d. to 1s. 11½d. per yard.
 Patterns free.

FRENCH MUSLINS.—Delicately Beautiful.
 The entire Stock of Messrs. Freres Koecklin's new
 patterns in first Organdies, I saw row selling at
 the extraordinary price of 10s. 5d. the Full Dress of
 10 yards, or 1s. 4½d. per yard, 33 in. wide.
 Patterns free.

TOILE DE LUXE, or SILK-FINISHED
 SERGE, in Pink, Sky, White, Gris-perle, Eau de
 Nil, Black, White, &c., £1 5s. 10 yards; 2s. 6d. per
 yard; 23 inches wide.
 CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—Selling Off.
 Half Price, a very large parcel of Alpaca Linings, very
 wide, all at 6½d. per yard. Undoubtedly the cheapest lot of
 ever offered. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—The Largest
 assortment of New and Elegant MUSLIN DRESSES, now
 offering, at 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Patterns
 free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-
 square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.
 HAMILTON and KIMPTON,
 105—Strand—105.
 Messrs. H. and K. give the best goods at a fair price.
 No. 105, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON
 is now Selling some very excellent
 Black Silks, considerably under value,
 in Gros Grains, Point de Soie, and Glacé.

Good useful Qualities .. at 2s. 6½d., £3 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Do. .. at 4s. 6½d., £3 3s. 0d. 14 yards.
 Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6½d., £3 17s. 0d. 14 yards.
 Do. .. at 6s. 9d., £1 11s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Rich Cachemire Silk .. at 7s. 6d., £3 5s. 0d. 14 yards.
 M.M. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d. or from 52s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to £10 17s. 6d.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."
 Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
 Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK
 SILK
 and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapes or otherwise,
 at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
 Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
TELEGRAM,"
 MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
 on approval—no matter the distance—
 with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
 without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
 IN CORRECT TASTE,
 can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,
 at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in new
 Mourning Fabrics,
 trimmed crape. } 3s. to 5s. 6d.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d.,
 and 18s. 6d.,
 the materials new and useful.
 Black Dresses, the skirts made up,
 at 1 guinea.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, the skirts made up,
 at 5s. 6d. and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

SPRING, 1871.
BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
 and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
 and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
 Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
 Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

WIDOWS' CRAPE.—A Special Quality
 that will not Spot with Rain,
 made and finished expressly to the order
 of PETER ROBINSON,
 Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

THE CRISIS IN PARIS.
 SEWELL and CO. have been fortunate in securing large
 quantities of Lingerie, Real Laces of every description, Made-up
 Lace and Muslin Goods, Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Children's
 Frocks, &c., by private contract, from many of the most respectable
 manufacturers in Paris, just before the close of the markets by the
 civil war. Ladies who are purchasing for the season will find this
 a favourable opportunity of meeting with bargains. The whole
 will be offered for Sale on Tuesday, April 25, and following days,
 at discounts varying from 45 to 75 per cent off the original prices.

FRENCH SILKS.
 In consequence of the unsettled state of the Continental Trade,
 SEWELL and CO. are enabled to offer a description of SILK
 GOODS considerably under the prices of last spring.
 Rich Plain Silks and Satins in the Newest Colours, made for the
 Paris markets.
 4000 Yards Coloured Point de Soies, from 3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d. per
 yard.
 New Fancy Silks, from 2½s. the Dress. Twilled Lyons Foulards,
 from 3s. 6d.
 7500 Yards Black Gros Grains, &c., of the best makes, from 3s. 9d.
 to 7s. 9d. per yard. Patterns post-free.

MANTLES, JACKETS, COSTUMES.
 Ladies will find at Compton House a very choice and exten-
 sive selection of the Newest Fashions in SILK, CLOTH, and CASH-
 MERE JACKETS and COSTUMES. Especial attention is paid to
 Young Ladies' Jackets, at prices from 12s. to 25s. 6d.
DRESSMAKING.—Experienced Dressmakers wait upon Ladies
 at their own residences.
 Compton House, Friar-street, Soho-square, W.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.
 having PURCHASED on CASH TERMS during the Armistice
 immense quantities of elegant SILK GOODS, manufactured
 expressly for the PARIS TRADE, they will be submitted for SALE
 THIS DAY and during the month, at prices greatly under their
 value. The purchases comprise 15,000 Metres Plain, Twilled, and
 Printed Foulards, or Washing Silks, commencing at 1½ guinea. 300
 Pieces Rich Black Gros Grain and Point de Soie, 12 qualities,
 58s. 6d. to £6 18s.; Coloured Gros Grains, of light and dark shades,
 in five qualities, 3½s. to 5s.; and Coloured Point de Soie, 46
 colours, in two tints of each colour, 6s. 9d.
 DETAILED CATALOGUES and Patterns post-free,
 5 per cent discount for cash.
 5, 7, 9, Regent-street, London.

NEW SPRING SILKS, at KING'S,
 213, Regent-street,
 £1 1s. to £3 the Robe.
 Patterns sent post-free.
 King and Co., Regent-street.

RICH BLACK SILKS, at KING'S,
 213, Regent-street,
 £1 1s. to £3 the Robe.
 Patterns sent post-free.
 King and Co., Regent-street.

SPRING REPS, at KING'S, 213,
 Regent-street,
 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. the Robe.
 Patterns sent post-free.
 King and Co., Regent-street.

FRENCH BATISTE, at KING'S, 213,
 Regent-street,
 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. the Robe.
 Patterns sent post-free.
 King and Co., Regent-street.

FRENCH MUSLINS, 2s. 11½d. a Dress, at
 KING'S, 213, Regent-street.
 Organdie Muslins,
 5s. 6d.
 Patterns sent Post-free.
 King and Co., 213, Regent-street.

COSTUMES in BATISTE, 10s. 6d. each.
 In S. Alnettes,
 18s. 6d.
 In S. K. Reys,
 £1 5s. 6d.
 KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

SATIN PETTICOATS, £1 1s. Each, at
 KING'S, 213, Regent-street.
 Striped Petticoats,
 1s. 11½d.
 Satin Stripes,
 2s. 11½d.
 Patterns sent free.
 Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

ALBERT MARCHAUD,
 India and China Foulard Manufacturer and Silk Importer,
 begs to inform his patrons that he has returned from France, and
 that his establishment, closed on account of the war, is now re-
 opened at 189, Regent-street, where a large variety of his re-
 nowned FOUULARS are on view. M. Marchaud has, in addition to
 his Foulards, a Stock of Rich SILKS, from the Best Manufacturers
 in Europe, which are now ready for inspection.
 All Patterns free by post.
 Albert Marchaud, 189, Regent-street, W.

REDMAYNE, GONNER, and CO. beg to
 call especial attention to their New Shades (Camden)
 in GROS GRAINS and POUL DE SOIES, manufactured exclusively
 for themselves. Their Stock is also now complete in articles
 adapted for the present time, as Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, Lingerie,
 Muslins, Parasols, and Fancy Goods.—19 and 20, New
 Bond-street, and 35, Conduit-street, London.

HAMILTON and KIMPTON,
 TAILORS and OVERCOAT-MAKERS,
 105—Strand—105.
 Gentlemen who require good and fashionable Dress can depend on
 the best materials.
 No. 105, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).

A SPECIALTY.
CRETONNE DES INDES, a new Washing Fabric for
 Ladies', Young Ladies', and Children's Dresses, obtain-
 able only at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
 Patterns free. 5s. 11d. Full Dress.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BAKER and CRISP'S.
 The Cheapest House for Silks.
 The Largest Variety in the Kingdom of
 Cheap, Intermediate, and Best
 SILKS.
 Fancy Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 55s.
 Very Best .. 55s. to 59s.
 Striped and Checked Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 30s.
 Plain Glacé Silks .. 45s. 6d. to 55s.
 Very Best .. 55s. to 4s.
 Plain Gros Grains .. 54s. to 65s.
 Very Best .. 65s. to 95s.
 Point de Soie and Failles .. 45s. 6d. to 95s.
 Japanese Silks .. 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.
 Japanese Poplins .. 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.
 Evening Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s.
 Wedding Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s.
 Dinner Silks .. 35s. 6d. to 65s.
 Last Year's Silks, Old Dresses, and Remains half price.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
 Patterns free.
 Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only.
 Full Dress.
 Black Gros Grains .. 29s. 6d. to 59s.
 Black Glacé .. 29s. 6d. to 59s.
 Black Gros Royal .. 45s. 6d. to 59s.
 Black Satin Lison .. 29s. 6d. to 10s.
 Black Figured Silks .. 35s. 0d. to 4s.
 Black Moire Antiques .. 79s. 6d. to 10s.
 Black Point de Soies .. 45s. 0d. to 5s.
 Widows' Black Silks .. 45s. 0d. to 5s.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CONSIGNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
 £27,000 worth of
LYONS SILKS, FRENCH MUSLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES,
BRILLIANTS, &c., now set up at
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
 Notice.—The richest Japanese Silks, 29s. 6d. the Full Dress.
 In every shade, 3½d. to 5½d. per yard.
 Patterns free.

WHITE PIQUES, 6d. PER YARD.
 A Bankrupt's Stock of Two Thousand Pieces
 of these beautiful goods in Cords, Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
 Patterns free.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S FRENCH-PRINTED
 PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS,
 CAMBRICS, MUSLINS,
 from 2s. 11d. Full Dress.
 Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC.
 EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF WHITE DRESSES.
 200 Pieces at .. 1½s. .. 6½d. per yard.
 A lot very superior .. 6½d. per yard.
 Superb Brillants, usually 1s. yard .. all at 6½d.
 The best Piques .. 1s. 6d. per yard.
 2000 White Piques .. 3s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. Full Dress.
 Patterns free.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

A SPECIALTY.—PONDICHERRY and
CACHMERE DE LORRAINE (Registered),
 made expressly for BAKER and CRISP,
 in Seventy-nine Shades of Colour, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
 Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, London.

NOTICE.—1500 Pieces finest ORGANDI
 MUSLINS, 4½d. to 6½d. per yard (French).
 These goods are well worth the attention of
 early purchasers, as they are less than half
 price. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street,
 London.

JAPANESE SILKS, 18s. 6d. Full Dress,
 12 yards.—We are now selling upwards of
 32,000 yards of these beautiful Silks, from
 18s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S PLAIN PERCALES.
 5s. 6d. PLAIN SATTEENS.
 10s. 6d. PLAIN BRILLIANTS.
 PLAIN PIQUES.
 PLAIN BATISTES.
 PLAIN JACONETS.
 PLAIN ORGANDIS.
 Every Shade of Colour.
 Patterns free.

SILKY-TINTED ALPACAS.
 12s. 6d. Full Dress, in all the New Shades of Colour, at
 BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
 Patterns free.

FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING.
 Patterns free.

	Full Dress.	8. d.	9. d.	10. d.
Black Janus Cords ..	8	9	10	15
Black Belgravia Cords ..	10	6	10	19
Black Russell Cords ..	6	11	12	6
Black Ripple Cords ..	12	6	12	5
Black Waverly Cords ..	15	0	25	0
Black Baretha Cords ..	10	6	21	0
Black Wool Cords ..	8	6	21	0
Black Cape Cloths ..	8	6	21	0
Black Poplin Cords ..	12	6	21	0
Black Alpaca Cords ..	15	0	29	6
Black Magdala Cords ..	10	6	14	6
Black Ottoman Cords ..	15	0	25	6
Black Plain Twills ..	6	9	15	6
Black Plain Delaines ..	6	9	12	6
Black Plain Alpaca ..	6	9	29	6
Black French Merinos ..	12	6	21	0
Black Diagonal Serges ..	12	6	29	0
Black Silk Reys ..	10	6	49	0
Black Figured Textures ..	10	6	25	0
Black Norwich Poplinette ..	10	6	21	0
Black Wool Grenadines ..	10	6	21	0
Black Silk Grenadines ..	21	9	50	0
Black Unwearable Grenadines ..	8	6	15	0
Black Worsted Grenadines ..	8	6	15	0
Black Patent Grenadines ..	10	6	25	0
Black Japan Grenadines ..	18	6	25	0
Black French Grenadines ..	15	6	25	0
Black Norwich Grenadines ..	8	6	21	0
Black Figured Grenadines ..	15	0	27	0
Black Striped Grenadines ..	15	0	27	0
Black Norwich Balzardines ..	6	9	12	6
Black French Balzardines ..	12	6	21	0
Black Silk Tissues ..	25	0	30	0
Black Gaz de Chambrays ..	21	6	42	0
Black Gaz de Nice ..	23	6	42	0

N.B.—All the above in Neutral Colours, for Half Mourning; also
 Skirts in any of the Mourning Fabrics, from 21s.

BAKER and CRISP'S,
 198, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

NEW FANCY SILKS, at 3 and 3½s.
 Full Dress of 14 yards, purchased in Paris during the
 Armistice. Also, Rich French Coloured Glacés, 5s. 11d. per yard;
 Coloured Gros Grains and Point de Soies, from 4s. 9d. per yard to
 the richest quality manufactured. A large parcel of Black
 Silks, from 3 to 5s. for 14 yards, wide width; wear guaranteed.
 Patterns forwarded to the country.
 GASK and GASK, 53 to 55, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

PARIS COSTUMES, MANTLES,
 MILLINERY, &c.—GASK and GASK have been fortunate
 in just receiving the very latest productions (Superb Novelties)
 from WORTH'S, FINGAT'S, and other noted Paris houses.
 A large collection of all kinds at moderate prices.
 Also the new Lawn, Batiste, and Canvas Costumes, Mantles,
 Bonnets, Hats, &c., just received from Paris.
 53 to 55, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

NEW DRESS FABRICS, &c.—GASK and
 GASK are NOW SHOWING, in addition to their full Supply
 of New Dress Fabrics, several Choice Lots.
 Customers de Roubaix, 40½d. per yard; French Satine Cloths,
 11½d. and 16½d.; French Popelines, 17½d.; French Terry Cloths,
 21d. per yard. New Lordered and French Lawns, Percales, and
 Batistes, &c., with 1000 Pairs of Muslin and Lace Curtains, very
 cheap.
 Patterns forwarded to the country.
 53 to 55, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

PALADINE CLOTH for DRESSES and
 COSTUMES 27 in. wide, 10 yards for 12s. 6d. The material is
 very fine, firm, and soft, and one of the best specimens of ex-
 quisite French cloth yet made; navy, silver, ivory, buff, green,
 blue, lavender, &c.; the tints are perfect, such as hitherto
 have only been produced in articles of silk. And of the same
 fabric, nice new dresses at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 9d. This being
 sacrificed property, it is selling rapidly. Pattern sent.
 HALVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

Established in 1841.
 By Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of
 Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Louise of Hesse, H.R.H. the Duchess
 of Cambridge.
M E S S R S. J A Y
 have the largest

NEW MUSIC.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.
THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS' WALTZ.
 A New Waltz by DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards), composed in honour of the Marriage of H.R.H. Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, and beautifully illustrated with Medallion Portraits of the Eight Bridesmaids, from the photographs by Mr. John Watkins, Parliament-street. Performed by the Band of the Grenadier Guards during the Wedding Festivities at St. George's Hall, Windsor. Price 4s., postage-free.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and every Musician in the Kingdom.
THE LORD OF LORNE LANCERS. With Portrait. By DAN GODFREY. 4s.
THE LORD OF LORNE GALOP. By DAN GODFREY. Illustrated with a beautiful Portrait, from a recent Photograph by Elliott and Fry. 3s.
 Either of the above popular and favourite Pieces will be forwarded, postage-free, on receipt of half price.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DE KONTSKI'S SULTANE FATIMA
 VALSE. Performed by the Composer at the Ballad and other Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; postage-free, 3s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BACH'S BOURREE in B MINOR.
 Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.
BACH'S GAVOTTE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.
BACH'S SARABANDE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 2s.
 Postage-free for half price.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW CLASSICAL JUVENILE WORK.
CARL REINECKE'S JUVENILE ALBUM.
 A collection of Thirty easy Pieces arranged in a progressive form for young performers on the Piano-forte, in 2 books, each 4s. Postage-free for half price.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.
 No. 93, containing Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers," arranged for the Piano-forte. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

G. A. OSBORNE'S LA ZINGARELLA.
 Morceau de Salon. Price 3s. 6d.
G. A. OSBORNE'S FLOATING ON THE BREEZE. Reverie for the Piano-forte. 3s. 6d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JULES DE SIVRAI'S GENTLE ZITELLA.
 Arranged, with Variations, for the Piano-forte. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S ARGYLL.—A New Scotch
 Fantasia for the Piano-forte, introducing the popular air, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me." "They're a' muddin' and 'Bach's sarabande." Price 4s.; postage-free for 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MISS E. PHILIP'S NEW SONGS.
BIRD IN THE SUNSHINE. Song.
 Price 3s.
MICHAEL BRAY. Ballad. Price 3s.
 Postage-free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

CH. GOUNOD'S NEW SONGS.
IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY. Song by Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts. 3s.
THE FOUNTAIN MINGLES WITH THE RIVER. Song by Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts, and recommended. 3s.
 Postage-free for half price in stamps.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MIDLE, LEIBHART'S NEW SONG.
LOVE AND DOVE. New Ballad. Written and composed expressly for Midle, Leibhart by HERMANN REISOLDT. Price 3s.; postage-free, half price.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SANTLEY'S NEW SONG.
WHAT SHALL I SING? Composed expressly for Mr. Santley by Sig. ARDITI, and sung by him at the Crystal Palace Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE LOST CHORD. Words by Miss Procter; Music composed by ANNE HALL. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, **THE VOICE COMES FLOATING OVER THE SEA.** Price 2s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 3d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IF I WERE A VOICE. New Song for low Tenor or Baritone. Words by Charles Mackay; Music by RICHARD KING. "One of the best songs we have seen." Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.
THE BLIND GIRL'S DREAM. Louisa Gray. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne and Midle, Leibhart. In B flat for Soprano, compass F to A; and for Contralto in G, compass, D to F. 4s.
DREAMING OF HOME. J. L. Hutton. 3s.
SUNSHINE AND BEATING. Virginia Gabriel. Compas, C to D. 4s.
SHE CAME LIKE A DREAM. (Désirée). Virginia Gabriel. Sung by Midle, Leibhart. Compas, C to F. 4s.
SUNSHINE OF SUMMER. B. Tours. Compas, F to F. 3s.
THE STARS MESSAULT. B. Tours. Sung by Miss Henderson. Compas, D to G. 3s.
THE BUCCANEER. B. Tours. For Baritone Voice. Compas, F to F. 3s.
WAITING FOR THEE. Louisa Gray. Compas, D to F sharp. 4s.
 Catalogues of all kinds of Vocal Music will be sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.
 All the favourite Songs selected from POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDER TIME, with Synopses and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, by G. A. MACFARREN; the long Ballads compressed, and in some cases new words written, by J. Oxenford. Large Folio Edition, printed from Engraved Plates, price, in cloth, £1 1s.; small-type Edition, complete, in cloth, 10s. 6d.; or, half-bound in morocco, 15s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, London, W.

NOTICE.—HALF PRICE.—ALL MUSIC,
 the best Editions, sent post-free at Half the Published Price, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-offices in advance. Lists free.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 45, New Bond-street, W.

OURS VALSE, by J. MEREDITH
 BULL, introducing the beautiful melody of "Love's Secret," now being played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Splendidly illustrated. 24 stamps.
 HOPWOOD and CREW.

ADELINA PATTI'S NEW SONG.
EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART
 BACK TO THEE. By F. CAMPANA. A lovely Ballad. 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

GARDON'S NEW SONG.
SPEAK TO ME. By F. CAMPANA.
 A gem not to be equalled. 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

TREBELLI'S NEW SONG.
BESSIE'S MISTAKE. By F. CAMPANA.
 A descriptive ballad, full of beauty. 24 stamps. Lists free. HOPWOOD and CREW.

THE SCOUT. New Baritone Song, written expressly for Santley, by F. CAMPANA. "A capital dashing troopers' ditty. No more effective composition ever before published."—Sun. 24 stamps.
 HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS.
 Sung at St. James's Hall.
 "Twas like a Spirit's Sigh.
 Happy Days come again.
 Little Church round the corner.
 Bird on the Tree.
 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

COOTE'S NEWEST WALTZES.
 Performed by Coote and Tinsley's Band.
 Language of Flowers.
 Songs of the Season.
 Belle of the Ball.
 24 stamps each; as Duets, 30 stamps each.

NEW MUSIC.

PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT. The New Opera by LORTZING. Performed at the Gaiety Theatre. Complete Edition, with English words. Price 3s. Uniform with the above:—
 Offenbach's Grand Duchess. 3s. Offenbach's Orpheus. 2s. 6d.
 Sullivan's Cox and Box. 2s. 6d. Sullivan's Contrabandista. 2s. 6d.

PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT. Mr. Santley's Great Song: IN CHILDHOOD WITH CROWN AND WITH SCYTHES I PLAYED, received with extraordinary enthusiasm. "It is likely to be transferred from the German to the English barrel organ, for the melody is most taking, and Mr. Santley's singing will immortalise it."—Observer. Price 3s.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS.—"A right Royal edition it is, with the attributes of the finest paper and the clearest type—such a work as the most fastidious lady amateur can use in the theatre."—Athenaeum, April 17.
 BOOSEY and Co., London.

Published every fortnight,
THE ROYAL EDITION OF OPERAS,
 with new English adaptations, and the Italian versions as sung at the Royal Italian Opera. Price 2s. 6d. each in paper, or 4s. cloth, gilt edges. Now ready:—
 FAUST. FRA DIAVOLO.
 IL TROVATORE. SONNAMBULA.
 MARTHA. IL BARBIERE.
 DON JUAN. FIDELIO.
 NORMA. FIGARO.
 LUCREZIA. RIGOLETTO (May 1).
 LUCIA.
 "The best cheap edition in the market."—Observer.
 London: BOOSEY and Co., and all Musicellers.

LILLIE'S FIRST MUSIC-BOOK, with Pictures. By A. LADY. An entirely new and simple system of Teaching the rudiments to Children, containing the most complete instructions in music, and upwards of one hundred exercises and popular airs, all progressively arranged, with fifteen Engravings on wood, including Lillie's First Lesson, Lillie's First Ball, and twelve other illustrations to various tunes. An invaluable work to mothers, elder sisters, and governesses. Printed on coloured paper, music size (64 pages), price 2s. 6d., in paper cover; or, 5s., bound in whole cloth, gilt.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street, London; and all Musicellers in town and country.

BOOSEY AND CO.'S NEW SONGS and BALLADS.—28, Holles-street, London.

FROM FLEETING PLEASURES. New Sacred Song. By ALEXANDER EWING, Composer of "Jerusalem the Golden." This day. Price 3s., also, arranged as a Hymn-Tune, with Organ Accompaniment, small 8vo size, price 3d., post-free.

FROM FLEETING PLEASURES. By the Composer of "Jerusalem the Golden." Arranged as an effective piece for the Piano-forte, in the style of the Nun's Prayer. Price 3s.

HAMILTON AIDE'S LINDEN WALTZ, as sung by Madame Sherrington. Arranged as a brilliant piece for Piano-forte, in the style of the Gasser and Baccio Waltzes. Price 4s.

A SHADOW. By COMYN VAUGHAN.
 The words by Adelaide Procter. Sung by Madame Patey. Price 3s. "Mr. Vaughan has happily expressed a tender and plaintive sentiment. The music is within the compass of every voice, and eminently worthy of favourable attention."—Graphic.

MADAME SHERRINGTON'S NEW SONG.
EILY'S REASON. Irish Ballad. By W. S. Gilbert and J. L. MOLLOY, Author and Composer of "Thady O'Hinn." Sung by Madame Sherrington. Price 4s.

HOPE. By CLARIBEL. The prettiest and most popular of Claribel's last songs. Sung by Madame Patey, with the greatest success, at the Ballad Concerts. Price 4s.

SIMS REEVES and BLUMENTHAL.
TRUTH SHALL THEE DELIVER. Sacred Song by J. BLUMENTHAL. The Words by Chaucer. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves at the Ballad Concerts with extraordinary success. Price 4s.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S SONGS.
 LOOKING BACK. Song by Madame Patey.
 BIRDS IN THE NIGHT. Sung by Madame Sherrington.
 O SWEET AND FAIR. Sung by Madame Saint-Dolby.
 THE MOTHER'S DREAM. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne.
 THE SNOW LIES WHITE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves.
 A LIFE THAT LIVES FOR YOU. Sung by Mr. Santley.

SANTLEY'S POPULAR SONGS.
 THE YEMAN'S WEDDING SONG. 4s.
 THE KING AND I. 4s.
 THE FORGING OF THE ANCHOR. 4s.
 THE IRON BLACKSMITH. 4s.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING OPERAS for PIANO-FORTE in the MUSICAL CABINET.
 FIGARO. THE GRAND DUCHESS.
 DON JUAN. FIDELIO.
 LUCREZIA BORGIA. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
 DER FREISCHUTZ. SONNAMBULA.
 CRISPINO E LA COMARE. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
 IL TROVATORE. LA TRAVIATA.
 NORMA. MARTHA.
 DON PASQUALE. WILLIAM TELL.
 FRA DIAVOLO. THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
 RIGOLETTO. MASANIELLO.
 ZAMPA. LE DOMINO NOIR.
 LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NOTICE.—THE NEW CHRISTY'S
 NUMBER OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET (148), price 1s., contains Twenty of the newest Songs, including:—
 Shoo Fly.
 Yaller Girl.
 Out in the Streets.
 Dutchman's Little Dog.
 Driven from Home.
 Big Sandlower.
 Write me a Letter.
 Uptide.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S MUSICAL CARDS, for learning to read quickly at sight. Free by post, 24 stamps. A charming work for teachers. Also, West's Questions on the Theory of Music, post-free for 12 stamps.—New Burlington-street.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies. Arranged by W. H. CALLOTT for the Piano-forte. Solos, 5s. each; Duets, 6s. each. Ad lib. accompaniments for flute, violin, and violoncello, 1s. each. Complete in Twelve Books. Each Book free at half price. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NOVELTIES in PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, just issued.
 Chiming May Bells. 3s.
 Adagio from Mendelssohn's Piano Quartet. Op. 2. 3s.
 The Soldier's Farewell. 4s.
 The Morgan March. 3s.
 The Carmarthen March. 3s.
 Echoes of the Rhine. 4s.
 I Waited for the Lord. 3s.
 Stabat Mater Doloresa. 3s.
 Monte Cristo Waltzes. 4s.
 My Ain Fireside. 4s.
 Each post-free at half the marked price.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order everywhere.

NOVELTIES in SONGS. Just published.
 Almond Blossoms. 3s.
 I Built a Bridge of Fancies. 4s.
 Oh, Doubting Heart. In C and E flat. 3s. each.
 I Prithoe Send Me Back My Heart. 3s.
 Tired (Sacred). In D flat and D. 4s. each.
 Give Us Thy Rest (Sacred). 3s.
 The Smiles of Those We Love. 3s.
 The Snowdrop. 3s.
 Each post-free at half the marked price. Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, London.
 N.B.—A list of novelties just issued gratis on application.

THE SENSATIONAL DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE PIECE.—"The Musical Box." No. 1. By I. LIEBICH. 4s.; free by post for 21 stamps. Always encored. Also, by the same Composer, "Evening Chimes," 3s.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

FAIR AWAY. Song. By Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). 4s. Ditto for Two Voices, 4s.
 "There is great beauty in this melody."—Vide Standard.
 "The melody is so sweet and plaintive."—Vide Brighton Gazette.
 The same for Piano-forte, by Carl Luzzi, 3s. All free by post at half price.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicellers.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW PIANO-FORTE PIECES, moderately difficult.
 Gane's Je me souviens. Abt's Golden Chimes.
 Abt's Rose d'Amour. Oscar's Falling Blossoms.
 Sleeping Beauty Comic Fantasia. Hobson's Zolian Harp Fantasia.
 24 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

FAVOURITE MOTTO SONGS. By HARRY CLIFTON. Sung by him at his Popular Concerts. Trides light as air. Don't be after Ten. Never look behind. Taken an old man's advice. 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW. Lists free.

PIANO-FORTES for HIRE.—CHAPPELL and CO. have the Largest Assortment in London of PIANO-FORTES, of all kinds, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and other good makers, on HIRE for any term during the season. Show-Rooms—49, 50, 51, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANO-FORTES
 AND HARMONIUMS.
 PIANO-FORTE WORKS, CHALK FARM-ROAD.
 SHOW-ROOMS, 49, 50, 51, and 52, BOND-STREET, LONDON.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING PIANO-FORTES.—ChapPELL and Co. LET the following Piano-fortes of their own Manufacture on Hire, and the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the expiration of the third year, provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, on the following terms:—
 At Eight Guinea per annum. Per Quarter.
 A PIANINO, in plain Mahogany or Canadian Walnut Case, 6 1/2 Octaves, with Check Action. Cash price 20 gu. 3 3 0
 At Ten Guinea per annum. 2 12 6
 An Elegant PIANINO, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with ornamental Front, 6 1/2 Octaves, Check Action, Trichord Treble. Cash price 27 gu. 8 6 1/2 in Catalogue.

At Twelve Guinea per annum. 3 3 0
 A Handsome COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, in Rosewood Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 32 gu. No. 2 in Catalogue. 3 3 0
 At Thirteen Guinea per annum. 3 6 0
 A Handsome COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price 35 gu. No. 2 in Catalogue. 3 6 0
 At Fifteen Guinea per annum. 3 18 6
 The ENGLISH MODEL PIANO-FORTE, in a very handsome Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 38 gu. No. 4 in Catalogue. 3 18 6
 At Sixteen Guinea per annum. 4 4 0
 The ENGLISH MODEL PIANO-FORTE, in elegant Walnut. Cash price, 43 gu. 4 4 0
 At Eighteen Guinea per annum. 4 14 6
 The FOREIGN MODEL PIANO-FORTE, in Rosewood Case, 7 Octaves, Obligato, Trichord, and Check Action. Cash price, 50 gu. No. 6 in Catalogue. 4 14 6
 All the above Piano-fortes are warranted, and exchangeable during the first quarter.
 N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied to all other Instruments upon terms to be agreed upon.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA PIANO-FORTES, with check action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany; also in solid Oak or White Ash, 22gs.; and in elegant Rosewood or Walnut case, 27gs. This is the only small Piano-forte that gained a First Medal at the International Exhibition in Dublin, 1865. To ChapPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, for the 20-Guinea Piano-forte. Quality not sacrificed to cheapness; and for excellence in Cottage Piano-fortes. —Vide Report of the Jurors. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDER'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 gu.; other varieties at 25 gu. and 35 gu.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.
THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb Piano).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become Perfect on the Piano-forte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent, in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 10s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the Sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANO-FORTES for HIRE and for SALE,
 from 25 gu. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 32, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W.
 Manufactory—24, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. List of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain and ornamented.
 Fiddle Pattern. Oz. s. d. Queen's Pattern. Oz. s. d.
 12 Table Spoons 20 .. 11 0 12 Table Spoons 20 .. 15 0 0
 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 9 7 6
 12 Table Forks 20 .. 11 0 12 Table Forks 20 .. 15 0 0
 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 9 7 6
 2 Gravy Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 2 Gravy Spoons 12 .. 4 10 6
 1 Soup Ladle 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 .. 4 2 0
 12 Table Forks 20 .. 11 0 4 Sauce Dishes 12 .. 4 16 0
 1 Sauce Ditto 10 .. 3 18 4 4 Sauce Dishes (gilt) 12 .. 2 6
 2 Tea Spoons 10 .. 1 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) 12 .. 4 16 0
 4 Salt Spoons 10 .. 3 18 4 12 Tea Spoons 14 .. 5 12 0
 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 .. 0 18 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 .. 1 5 0
 A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
 For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

DINING-TABLES, Sideboards, Dinner-Wagons, &c.—The largest assortment of Dining and Drawing Room FURNITURE in the United Kingdom to be seen, ready for delivery, at FILMER and SONS Show-Rooms and Galleries, 31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Plans taken and estimates given free of charge. All articles are of the best manufacture and marked in plain figures.
 ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.
FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S.
 Illustrated Priced Catalogue gratis and post-free.
 DEANE'S—Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
 DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, &c.
 DEANE'S—Dish-Overs, Hot-water Dishes and Plates.
 DEANE'S—Paper Mache Tea-trays, in sets, from 21s.
 DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock-Oil Lamps: a large assortment.
 DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Baths-room fitted.
 DEANE'S—Fenders and Fireirons, in modern approved patterns.
 DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with superior Bedding.
 DEANE'S—Tin Goods, Ironware, and Culinary Utensils.
 DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, New Patterns in Glass and Bronze.
 A discount of 5 per cent for cash payment of £2 and upwards.
 Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

GASELIERS, in Crystal Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze; Medival Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
 D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

FRENCH SILK and ENAMEL PAPER-HANGINGS.—These beautiful Papers for the Decoration of Rooms are admitted unequalled by anything hitherto produced, and moderate in price. In great variety at the Importers, OWEN and CO., 116, New Bond-street, Patentes of the Enamel Paper Painting.

PARQUET SOLIDAIRE for FLOORING.
 HOWARD'S PATENT.
 No. 1648.
 The only kind guaranteed to stand.
 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., and Cleveland Works.

GROVER and BAKER'S
 DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
 long acknowledged as THE BEST.
 are now also THE CHEAPEST.
THE NEW HAND MACHINE,
 is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.
 GROVER and BAKER,
 150, Regent-street, London, W.;
 59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and
 101, Southwell-street, Glasgow.
 Every Machine guaranteed to perform its work.
 Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

VASES and FOUNTAINS for the GARDEN and CONSERVATORY.
 Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and full information concerning fountains and vases, and with thirty large pages of beautifully lithographed designs, post-free for six stamps.
 A. HANDYSIDE and CO., Britannia Works, Derby.
 London Office: 32, Walbrook.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY,

pronounced by Connoisseurs
THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY.
 and Unrivalled for Today. Of all Retailers Wholesale of the Sole proprietors, GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Grosvenor-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C. (Distilleries, Argyleshire), and their Agents, Marshall and Elvy, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
 This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
 The above Ales are supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by J. F. BIGGS and CO., from their Stores, The Arches, Ludgate-hill; Royal Exchange, E.C.; and Tattersalls-corner, S.W.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S
 INDIA PALE and EDINBURGH ALES,
 of the finest quality, and in the highest state of perfection may be obtained in Cask and Bottle from Bottlers and the principal Retailers in the Kingdom. Observe Signature and Trade Mark on each Label, as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries—Edinburgh (Established 1749); London Office—Belvedere-rd., S.W.

SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALES in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. Wines and Spirits of carefully selected qualities, at the lowest cash prices. MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS'S.
THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."
 Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good Sauce."
 Improves the appetite and aids digestion.
 Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.
 Ask for Lea and Perrins's Sauce.
 Beware of imitations,
 and see the names of Lea and Perrins on all bottles and labels.
 Agents—Crosse and Blackwell, London; and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF
 TEA, at about 24d. a pint. Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The Perfection of PREPARED COCOA.
 Sole Proprietors,
 TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA. Delicious and invigorating. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.
 The "Globe" says:—
 "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers.

CARACAS COCOA.
 Consumers of Cocoa will appreciate the delicious flavour, fresh aroma, and invigorating properties of this choice preparation. J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

CARACAS COCOA.
 "No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—Morning Post.

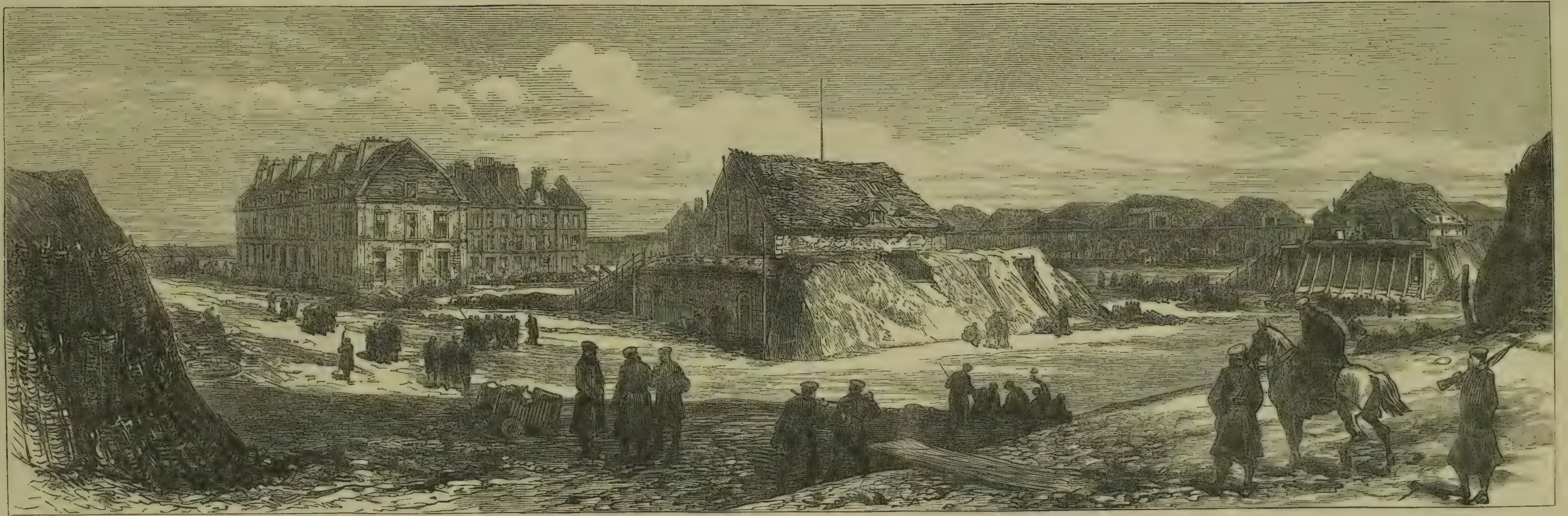
CARACAS COCOA.
 "As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher it could not be too highly recommended to the community."—Civil Service Gazette.

2538 AGENTS SELL HORNIMAN'S TEA.
 Prices, 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb. For 30 years this Tea has been celebrated for strength and purity. Genuine packets are signed, "W. H. and F. J. Horniman and Co."

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER
 HAS BEEN AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS FOR ITS SUPERIORITY over all OTHERS. MAKES BREAD, PASTRY, PUDDINGS, &c., LIGHT AND WHOLESOME. SOLD IN 1 lb. and 2 lb. PACKETS. ALSO 6d. and 1s. PATENT BOXES.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S
 Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation, Nervousness, Bilem, and Liver Complaints. 70,000 Cures, which had resisted all medical treatment. Cure No. 63,413: "Rome. The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." In Time, at 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb., 40s. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent's-quadrant, London, W. also, at Fortnum and Mason; and at 4, Chancery-lane; 61, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; and all Grocers and Chemists.

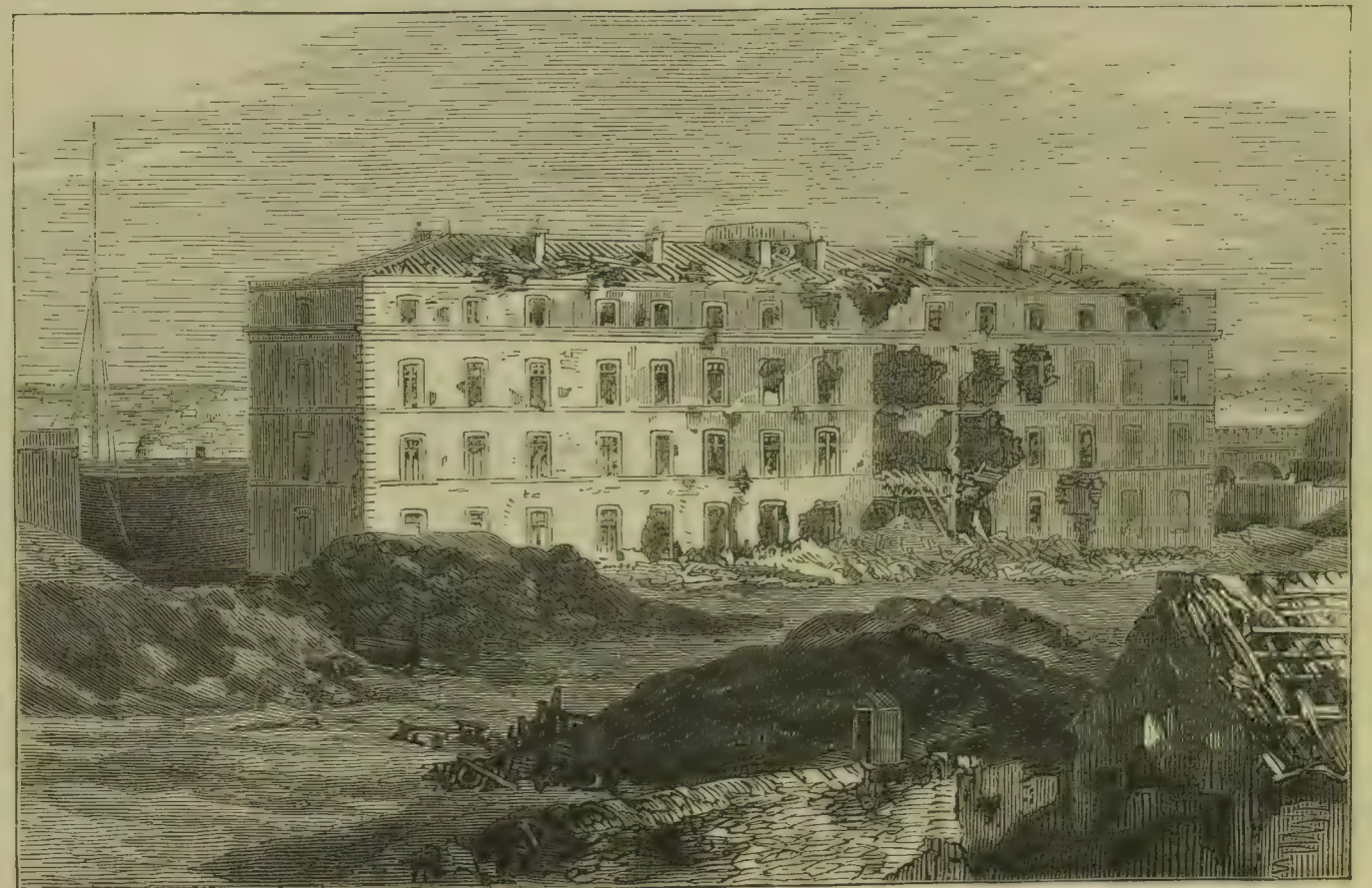
USE ONLY THE
G L E N F I E L D
 STARCH.
 THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.



THE RUINS ROUND PARIS: INTERIOR OF FORT ISSY.



INTERIOR OF NO. 1 BATTERY, PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



BARRACKS, FORT VANVES.

STATUE OF THE DEAN OF RIPON.

When the Rev. Dr. Hugh McNeile, a well-known clergyman of the Evangelical party at Liverpool, was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon, some of his friends and admirers in Liverpool raised a subscription for a statue of him, which the Town Council allowed to be placed in St. George's Hall. Mr. G. G. Adams, sculptor, of London, was intrusted with the commission, and the manner in which he has executed his work will add to his reputation as an artist. The figure is 7 ft. high,

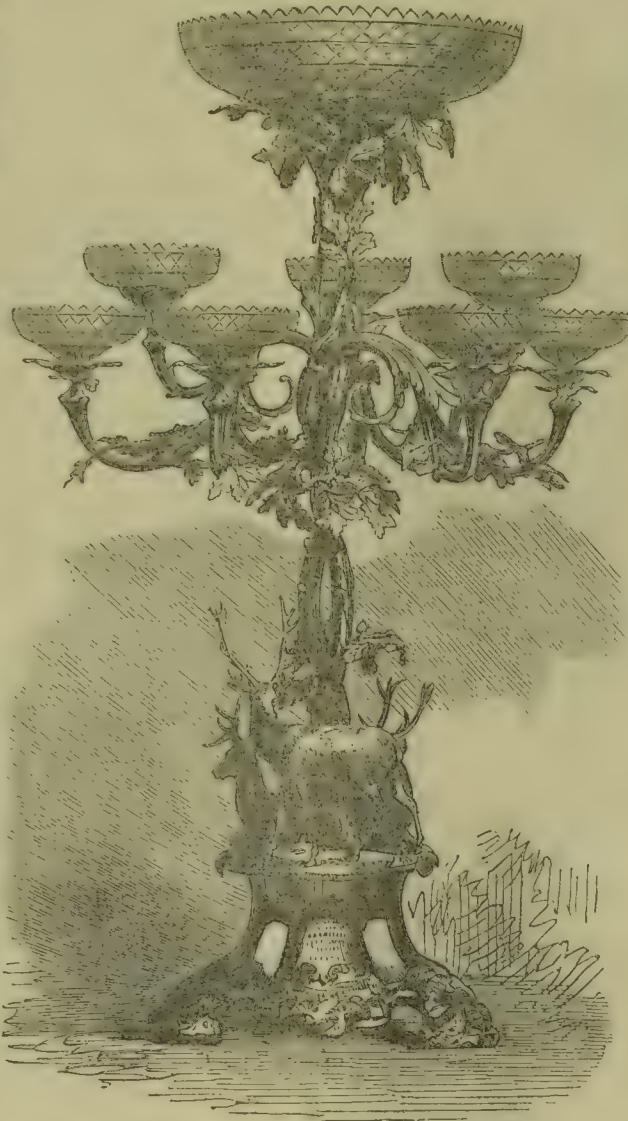


STATUE OF THE DEAN OF RIPON, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

independently of the pedestal, and is executed in pure white Carrara marble. The Dean is represented standing on his right leg, the left foot a little advanced, the head erect, and looking to the front. The left hand holds an open book; the right is slightly extended, in an attitude of demonstration. The pose of the figure is one of great dignity and freedom, and the Doctor's robes are very skilfully treated. Mr. Adams has not only succeeded in avoiding all stiffness in the fold, but he has also given a sort of silken sheen to the marble. Those who know Dr. McNeile consider the likeness perfect. The block from which the statue was sculptured weighed originally eight tons, and in the cutting it has been reduced to three tons. The niche in which the statue stands is at the extreme south angle of the hall. The unveiling took place without any ceremonial, and in the presence of the Mayor of Liverpool, the committee of subscribers, and a number of ladies.

STATUE OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

A statue of the late Sir David Brewster, the eminent natural philosopher and Principal of Edinburgh University, was some time ago presented to the University by a committee of subscribers for this memorial of him. The sculptor is Mr. Brodie, who has produced a fine work of art, and a faithful likeness of the venerable sage. The presentation was made by Lord Neaves, on behalf of the subscribers, to the Chancellor and Senate of the University; and the following passage may be quoted from the speech that acknowledged its reception:—"We thank you for placing this statue here, where the latest and not the least useful and happy period of Sir David Brewster's life was spent. In him we recognise one of those great men whom the University delights to honour, and from whom, in turn, the University derives a permanent accession of renown. He was worthy to fill the chair associated with the names of Rollock, Leighton, Carslairs, and Robertson; and we can look back upon the life and work of our late Principal with rejoicing on account of what he did, not for the University only, but for the wider interests of science and literature; reflecting with admiration on his important researches and discoveries in science, remembering the beauty and eloquence of his writings, recalling the charm of his conversation, and the bright example of his Christian life, which affords a practical refutation of the vulgar error that an



IRISH TENANTS' GIFT TO THE EARL OF BANDON.

ardent and uncompromising pursuit of scientific truth is incompatible with steadfast faith or with the cultivation of personal religion. He died full of years and honours; and he has bequeathed to us an example from which we and our children may learn how a man of humble origin but sterling probity, without the aids of wealth and family influence, may rise to the highest academic and social distinction by the active cultivation and use of those intellectual powers with which God has endowed him for his own advancement in life and for the extension and development of human knowledge."

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND FREEMASONRY.

This lady has presented a Bible to the "Burdett Coutts" Lodge of Freemasons. The volume is bound in purple Turkey morocco, and has a broad trefoil border in gold round each side, within which various Masonic emblems, also in gold, are worked in a very artistic manner. On the front cover is inscribed "The Burdett Coutts Lodge, No. 1278," with the monogram of the donor (A.G.B.C.). The letter B in the centre is represented by an insect bee with wings spread. The names of the founders and first officers of the lodge are written on vellum inside the cover, with the capital letters illuminated in gold and colours. The arms of Miss Coutts are emblazoned within an oval on the first leaf, and beneath is the following inscription, in her own handwriting:—"This volume of the Sacred Law is presented by Angela G. Burdett Coutts to Lodge 1278. 'Now abideth these three, Faith, Hope, and Charity;



BIBLE GIVEN BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS TO FREEMASONS.

but the greatest of these is Charity.' May the 14th, 1870." The Bible is inclosed in a polished oak case, lined with morocco leather, with brass joints and patent lock. The binding has been executed by Mr. Richard Spencer, Masonic publisher, of Great Queen-street.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN IRISH LANDLORD.

The young Earl of Bandon was presented, on his twentieth birthday, at Castle Bernard, in the county of Cork, with an address signed by 800 of his tenants, occupying 60,000 acres of land, and with a set of seven magnificent dinner and dessert ornaments. The centrepiece stands over 3 ft. high, and is a nine-branch épergne and candelabrum; at the base are groups of stags, with rich oak scroll. The arms, crest, and coronet are chased in bas-relief, and the following inscription is en-



STATUE OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

graved on a raised embossed shield:—"Presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bandon by his tenantry, February, 1870." The remaining six stands, for fruit, have groups of horses, cows, and other animals. The modelling is artistic and beautiful. The weight of silver is 700 ounces, and value of the whole is £500. The design was furnished by Mr. Hackett, Patrick-street, Cork.

THE FARM.

The grass is springing up after the late rains, and around the metropolis the pastures look fresh and promising. The cold, ungenial weather still continues, tending now rather to damage vegetation. Fruit trees are very liable to injury, as the foliage is not yet sufficiently developed to cover the blossoms of the small bushes; and the wall-fruits, whose blossoms are just set, being unprotected, are very apt to be injured. The spring fairs all over the country were well supplied, the stock selling well. Keep, however, is still a very scarce article. Turnips are all finished, and the mangold clamps are running short; there is but little hay left in the country, and that is worth nearly £7 a load. On the marshes the grass is very short as yet, and those who can economise food will find a great advantage in keeping cattle from the fields until a week or two in May. The arable land in sheltered places is prettily tinted with green, and the absence of dark patches shows that the seed has generally braided well. Preparations are being made for mangolds. Steeping the seed for a few days in liquid manure quickens the germination. Kohl rabi is coming more into use and superseding cole and rape. Like mangold, it is better for early sowing and is a capital plant for transplanting, being very useful in filling up the gaps in the mangolds.

It seems not unlikely that an agricultural college will be founded in Northumberland. The Rev. Mr. Dwarries read a paper at the Hexham Farmers' Club, in which the advantages of such an institution were discussed. The funds of the Haydon Bridge Trust would, it was considered, go a long way towards the expenses of the establishment.

Several Leicester sheep-breeders in Aberdeenshire have formed a club for the purpose of propagating and improving the breed in the north of Scotland, and annual shows and auctions will be held in Aberdeen. A similar movement is being carried out in Ireland, to be called the "Irish Ram-Breeding

Association," and a committee has been appointed to draw up the rules. It is proposed to hold the first sale in September, at Portarlington.

The April number of *Shorthorn Transactions* contains some interesting obituary notices of eminent breeders; the late Mr. Thos. Barnes's opinion of the value of pedigrees and evil of direct crosses is reprinted in the sketch of his life. The American chapter is continued with an account of the breed in Kentucky. This State appears to be, with its rich grasses, somewhat like Teesdale and parts of Yorkshire are in England. The calf chronicles extend over ten pages. Grand Duchess 19th, the 700 gs. heifer at the Preston Hall sale, has had a red B.O. by Third Duke of Wharfedale; and the Warlaby herd contributes three heifers and one bull-calf, all by British Crown. Thirteen calves are recorded from her Majesty's herd. Colonel Towneley's noted old bull, Royal Butterfly, has been slaughtered, in his fourteenth year; and five calves, by Baron Oxford, have been dropped during the quarter in the Towneley herd. A useful addition to the work is given by a list of the dates when the principal shows will be held.

Berkshire pigs just now are in great demand. There has been quite a run upon them by Americans. Mr. Brown and Mr. Barbee sent out, on Monday last, thirty very choice ones from the best breeders in Berks and Gloucestershire. Mr. Cochrane exported over fifty at the end of last month into Canada; and two breeders from Ohio have also selected some fine specimens at high prices, with a number of Cotswold sheep, and quite a drove of Shetland ponies for importation into their own State.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, CRADOCK, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

This handsome and substantial building, said to be the finest and most commodious church in South Africa, has recently been completed. It is estimated to accommodate nearly 1500 hearers. It has been built by Mr. G. Wallis, of Capetown, under the direction of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Du Plessis, from a design by Messrs. Welchman and Read, architects. The corner-stone was laid, in the year 1865, by Mr. L. H. Meurant, then Civil Commissioner of Cradock. It is built

of a remarkably hard, impervious, grey sandstone. It must be admitted, though the building may not agree with the ideas of severe critics in ecclesiastical architecture, that it does great credit to the zeal and liberality of the Dutch Boers resident in the division of Cradock, no less a sum than £27,000



NEW CHURCH, GUNBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

having been expended on its construction. Cradock is one of the principal inland towns of the colony, and carries on a large business in wool and other produce from the interior. It is on one of the direct roads to the main seaport, Port Elizabeth, from the diamond-fields of the Orange and Vaal river districts; also from the gold-bearing country of the Tatin, assumed to be the renowned Ophir of Solomon. The Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. E. A. Austen.

NEW CHURCH AT GUNBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The village of Gunby is situated about four miles east of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire. A new church, dedicated to St. Peter has lately been erected there. The building is shown in our

Engraving. It was designed, and superintended in construction, by Mr. James Fowler, architect, of Louth. The funds were provided by a subscription raised by the efforts of the Rev. Arthur Wright, Rector of Welton, among his friends and neighbours in that district.

THE FRERE HALL, KURRACHEE.

Our Illustration shows the handsome public hall which has been lately erected in the town of Kurrachee, and named after Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of the Bombay Presidency, so as to constitute a memorial of the benefits derived from his able official administration. Kurrachee, which is distant from the city of Bombay about 800 miles by sea, or three to four days' steaming, is the only maritime port of Scinde, or the Valley of the Indus, with the Punjaub above it, and its commercial prosperity is steadily increasing. The harbour works, comprising the partial removal of a sand-bar which has less than three fathoms of water over it at high tide; the construction of several piers to break the force of the waves; the Napier iron bridge, 1200 ft. long; the deepening of channels in the creeks, and the formation of quays and jetties, will cost a quarter of a million sterling when completed. There is a railway from Kurrachee to meet the Indus line of inland navigation, by which the Punjaub is easily reached. The neighbouring district is a bare, sandy plain, intersected by creeks; but, though not a pleasant place of abode, it is not considered so unhealthy as many other Indian towns.

NEW PEERAGES.

A Parliamentary return shows what new peerages of the United Kingdom have been created since the beginning of 1830. From that date to July, 1834, forty-three peerages were created, Earl Grey being Prime Minister, but seven of them were promotions of peers already in the House of Peers, to a higher rank. Lord Brougham is the first in this list of new peers. Five peers were created in Sir R. Peel's short term of office, in 1835. Lord Melbourne then became Prime Minister, and fifty-two peerages were created between April, 1835, and the end of August, 1841, nine of them being promotions of peers already in the House.



DUTCH CHURCH, CRADOCK, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



FRERE HALL, KURRACHEE.

Sir R. Peel then returned to power, and seven peers were created between the latter part of 1841 and July, 1846; two were only promotions of peers in the House. In this list stands the name of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, created Prince of Wales, Dec. 8, 1841. From 1846 to February, 1851, Lord J. Russell being Prime Minister, sixteen new peers were created; five were new dignities bestowed upon peers already in the House, including the Prince of Wales, created Earl of Dublin. In 1852 three new peers were created, the Earl of Derby being Premier. In 1856-8 twelve were created, Viscount Palmerston being Prime Minister; one of them was but a promotion. In 1858-9, the Earl of Derby being again Prime Minister, eleven new peerages were created, two of them being promotions. In 1859-64, with Viscount Palmerston again Prime Minister, thirteen new peerages were created, two of them being promotions. In 1866, Earl Russell being Prime Minister, ten new peerages were created, one being his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, created Duke of Edinburgh; two were promotions. In 1866-7, the Earl of Derby again Prime Minister, eight new peers were created. In 1868, Mr. Disraeli being Prime Minister, nine new peerages were created, one being the promotion of a peer. In 1868-70, Mr. Gladstone being Prime Minister, fourteen new peers were created. The total number of peerages of the United Kingdom created since Jan. 1, 1830, is 203; deducting thirty-one which did but promote peers already having seats in the House, the number is reduced to 172. The list does not quite come down to the present time; it does not contain the names of Lord Lisgar, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, and Lord Sand-

hurst. The return states that the number of peers on the roll of the House of Lords was 393 in 1830, 467 in 1840, 448 in 1850, 458 in 1860, and 473 in 1870. The roll for the present Session contains 475 names, to which may now be added Lord Dalling and Lord Sandhurst.

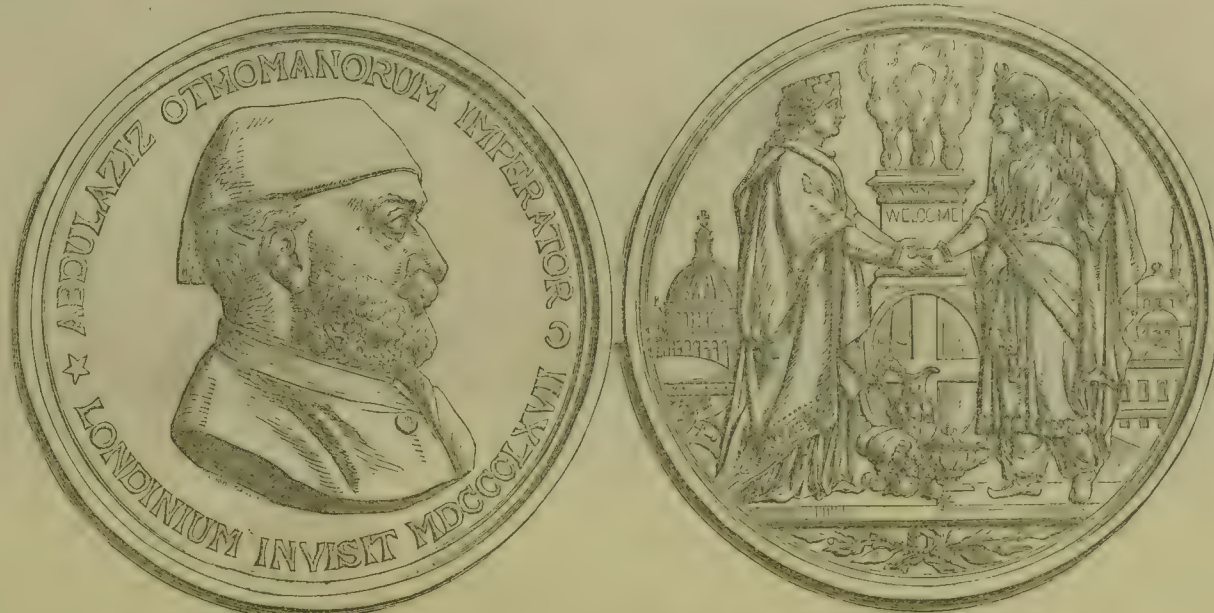
THE SULTAN AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

The visit of the Sultan of Turkey to the city of London, in the summer of 1867, has been ordered to be commemorated by means of a medal, designed and executed by Messrs. Wyon Brothers, of Langham-place, at the cost of the City Corporation. It presents on one side the portrait of his Imperial

Majesty Abdul Aziz, from a photograph taken while he was in London; but Mr. Joseph Wyon, in modelling the portrait, was assisted by the advice of his Excellency Musurus Pacha, the Ambassador of Turkey here. The reverse side of the medal shows a group representing the festive welcome given to Turkey by the city of London. The building in the rear is the mosque of Sultan Achmet, at Constantinople. The Sultan has conferred upon Mr. Joseph Wyon the order of the Medjidieh, of the fourth class, as a token of his approval of this work of art.

THE FELINE POACHER.

Our Illustration of British Natural History for the month of April represents an incident familiar to the experience of game preservers. Leverets and young pheasants have a cruel enemy in the prowling domestic cat, which returns to the habits of savage life and roves the woods as a wild beast of prey. It is in the early spring that animals so unlawfully disposed are wont to commence their annual depredations. The knowing gamekeeper will then lay his traps for them or watch to slay them with his gun. Many a householder in the heart of the country will miss and mourn for the loss of a favourite indoor companion and trusted champion against the rats and mice. But those who walk near the woods at night are well acquainted with the reason and justice of such a doom as may befall the feline poacher. They know what it means when they hear the chattering clamour of the birds in a cover, and they may even have seen by daylight the incident shown in our Engraving. A cat visiting the sylvan thicket on a mur-



MEDAL FOR THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO LONDON.



THE MONTHS: APRIL.



THE IRON GATE OF THE DANUBE.

derous and marauding expedition is sometimes regularly mobbed by the birds, and hustled out as an intruder. The feathered creatures of diverse races and tribes will make common cause to expel such a hated foe. The missel-thrush, the jay, and the blackbird are usually the loudest in their protestations. But their alliance and severe prosecution of the warfare against this enemy of the native Fauna must be witnessed by the human spectator with admiration no less than diversion.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The conflicts between the troops of the French Government residing at Versailles and the insurgent National Guards of the Red Republican faction, styled the Commune of Paris, afford subjects for several of our Illustrations, representing the actions in the first week of the struggle, on April 3 and two or three subsequent days, outside the circle of fortifications, on the west and south-west sides of the city. The first fighting was on Sunday, April 2, at the Rond-point of Courbevoie and Bridge of Neuilly, some illustrations of which were given last week. The Communists next day made two combined sorties from Paris, one from the southern quarter of the city, the other from the grand avenue of the Champs Élysées. The whole number of National Guards put in motion for the attack appears to have been about 22,000. About 12,000 of these marched out from Paris by the Vaugirard gate, on the left side of the Seine, while the remaining 10,000, coming down from the Montmartre and Belleville districts, kept on the right and took the route by the Avenue de la Grande Armée and over the bridge of Neuilly to Courbevoie. The work the former had in hand was to approach Versailles by Châtillon, Meudon, Chaville, and Viroflay. The task cut out for the latter was to occupy Courbevoie, Nanterre, Rueil, and Bougival, and so make their way round to Versailles by the woods and the route départementale de Versailles. Some days before the insurgents took possession of Forts Issy and Vanves, which had been dismantled by the Prussians; they remounted the batteries with 7-pounders, and near Clamart they availed themselves of works raised by the Prussians by placing in them another battery of guns of the same calibre.

The Communist National Guards fancied that they could march on Versailles with the same ease as they could sack a wine-shop, and that the army collected there could be disposed of with as much impunity as policemen and generals could be murdered. The great bulk of these battalions left Paris by the left bank of the Seine, by the barrières d'Enfer, de Sèvres, and Vaugirard. They marched out silently in the darkness of the night, and fondly supposed that they would surprise Versailles by daybreak. They constituted the left wing, and were plentifully supported by artillery; but gunners were not abundant, for National Guards, evidently very uncomfortable, were riding on the limbers. The right wing, which consisted almost exclusively of infantry, was grouped in the Avenue de Neuilly, the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Boulevard Malesherbes, and Rue de Rivoli. At half-past six o'clock they sallied forth from the Porte Maillot, the Porte des Ternes, and the Porte Bineau, all opening on avenues which converge, or nearly so, at the bridge of Neuilly. The bridge itself was at that time occupied by a mass of troops from Versailles, who, on the advance of the National Guards, fell back steadily without firing a shot, and, turning to the left, retreated under cover of the guns of Mont Valérien. Great was the exultation of the National Guards. They pressed forward in close, dense columns, bawling the "Marseillaise" and shouting, "Ils se sauvent, les lâches!" and so they marched on until they got to the Rond-Point of Courbevoie, which is just opposite one of the bastions of Valérien. When the columns were well engaged on this circular space, they were directly exposed to the guns of that fortress.

The Communist force, having arrived at Courbevoie, divided itself into two parties. One kept to the high road and came up to the Rond-Point at Bergères, at which the village of Courbevoie terminates, and which gave them the choice of marching on by Suresnes and St. Cloud, or of coming round by the north-west and so approaching Versailles by the Bougival woods. The other marched by the railway, and so reached Nanterre and Rueil. They got some of their artillery even as far as Croissy. It was placed so as to command the road between Rueil and Bougival. General Vinoy, who first proceeded to La Celle St. Cloud, endeavoured by a skilful movement to cut off the retreat of the division which had established itself about Nanterre, and from that village on to Bougival. Leading a body of troops by Longboyau and over the crest of the high ground at Buzenval, which he occupied, he reached Fouilleuse, and, marching by the large farm of the ex-Emperor, passed to La Jonchère, so as to encounter the insurgents on the Buzenval road. General Gallifet meantime advanced with cavalry and artillery from Malmaison in the St. Germain direction as far as Le Pecq, so as to turn them towards the point where the Commander-in-Chief awaited them. But they would not come on to meet the regular troops. They scattered in groups about the peninsular of Gennevilliers; they spread everywhere over the plains near the Seine; they took refuge in the houses at Rueil, Nanterre, and Courbevoie, and there awaited a more favourable opportunity for pursuing their march on Versailles.

But while they were endeavouring to save themselves and get off their cannon, Mont Valérien opened upon them with remarkable effect. The guns mounted there now are only 7 and 14 pounders; but they were of quite range enough to reach villages the farthest of which is not more than a mile from the fort as the crow flies. The Rond-Point of Bergères, at Courbevoie, is not half a mile from it, and Nanterre is certainly within a mile of the battery brought to play on it. A spectator who was on the slopes of the fort had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the effects of the fire. When the first gun was discharged there was a scamper which was highly creditable to the legs of the insurgents. They fled in all directions, and five minutes had not elapsed before the whole of the country east, north, and west of Valérien was a desert. In the villages every window was shut, shutters were put up in all the shops, and not a head was to be seen after these precautions had been gone through. Accurate observation seemed to have been made as to the places in which the insurgents had for the time concealed themselves, for, after a shell had exploded behind a wall or in a garden concealed by houses, there was usually a "skedaddling" of National Guards, who ran from the spot before the same gun could be fired again. Many were killed or wounded, and the ambulances were busy. To do only justice to the insurgents, most of them showed considerable pluck in carrying off their guns, and coming out in the open road, after they had got somewhat used to the banging from Valérien.

The operations of the left wing were on a much larger scale, from the extent of ground over which they were spread and the amount of the Communist force. It was composed chiefly of the old *bataillons de marche*, which had had some experience of real warfare during the siege; and to that circumstance, and to the fact of their holding the forts of Issy and Vanves, we must, no doubt, attribute their remarkable solidity under fire. The action extended from Châtillon on the left to Bas Meudon on the right. The Communists, by ten

o'clock in the morning, had occupied Moulineaux, Châtillon, Clamart, and the village and château of Meudon, and had gunners in the several batteries. Such was the position of the insurgents when the troops from Versailles moved forward to meet them. From Viroflay and Versailles, horse, foot, and artillery, under the command of General Faron, were moved forward by the Pont du Bois Colbert and the Bois de Meudon. The moment the soldiers came in sight of Meudon the insurgents opened a brisk fire from their batteries. One regiment of infantry gendarmes, a battalion of the 35th and a battalion of the 42nd, with a squadron of hussars, succeeded, after a severe struggle, in driving the insurgents out of the Château of Meudon, which was immediately occupied by a portion of these troops. In the encounter thirty of the soldiers were killed or wounded. The loss on the insurgent side was considerable, and some half dozen of their field-guns and 150 of their muskets were also taken. From Clamart the insurgents retired with their artillery, and after some skirmishing the troops succeeded in establishing themselves in the village of Bas Meudon, on the banks of the Seine. It was about eleven o'clock when Forts Issy and Vanves opened a very heavy fire on the troops at Meudon, and at the same time the Communists made a flank movement round in the direction of Sèvres on the one side and the Bois de Meudon on the other, with the object of enveloping the troops. To arrest this, General Faron directed a counter-movement by Le Val Fleury and the heights of Châtillon, which was conducted by General Deroja. Two batteries of the 15th Regiment of Artillery got their guns into play on the forts from a position between the Park of Issy and the cemetery. A rapid but irregular cannonade was kept up for an hour; but the whole of the operations were watched from the observatory at Mont Valérien, and at half-past twelve a signal was made to General Faron, from the observatory, that Forts Issy and Vanves had just been abandoned. General Faron communicated to General Vinoy and M. Thiers his opinion that it was of importance to hold Meudon, and requested authority for him to remain in occupation. This was allowed; but an offensive movement against the insurgents was at once undertaken, under General Pellé. The Fusiliers Marins, the 2nd Regiment of Marine Infantry, and the 90th and 91st Regiments of the Line proceeded towards Sèvres to reinforce the Gendarmerie. General Barral, with his cavalry, pursued the insurgents to Châtillon, Petit Bicêtre, and Plessis Piquet. The retreat was everywhere very decided, but not so disorderly as might have been anticipated, considering the materials of which the army of the Commune is composed. The insurgents availed themselves of every shelter that presented itself. Getting behind walls, ascending the upper stories of houses, and grouping themselves in small parties in woods and shrubberies, they contested every yard of the ground they had passed over in the morning, and inflicted severe losses on the troops by firing at them from all points. Nothing could have been less like a regular battle than the contest after Forts Issy and Vanves were abandoned. The insurgents were constantly running back, and dispersing, and getting together again, as an opportunity presented itself for discharging a volley or even a single shot at the troops in pursuit. At sunset there were large numbers of them still in the woods of Meudon. But a portion of the regular troops was encamped all the night near the scene of that day's encounter in the same neighbourhood. Early next morning they attacked the National Guards on the heights of Châtillon, and carried the redoubt there at the point of the bayonet. This redoubt was armed with mitrailleuses. The troops took 200 prisoners. Soon after, a number of the insurgents, having intrenched themselves behind the walls in the rear of the redoubt, renewed the combat, but by eight o'clock they had been put to flight.

The plateau of Châtillon again became, three days later, on the 7th inst., the object of a strong reconnaissance on the part of the National Guards. Taking advantage of the obscurity, eight battalions, constituting a column between 3500 and 4000 strong, had been massed in the trenches. At four in the morning this column marched out and ascended the plateau, but some mitrailleuses placed on the road from Châtillon to Clamart cast disorder into its ranks and forced it to fall back. It returned to the trenches, having lost seven killed and twenty wounded. The cannonade between Châtillon and the forts held by the insurgents was still vigorous. There were 3000 men lodged in the casemates of Fort Issy, 2000 in Fort Vanves, and between 3000 and 4000 in Issy itself and the surrounding hamlets. The guarding of the trenches was maintained upon the same footing as during the siege of Paris, the French trenches being occupied by the Communists, and the trenches dug by the Prussians being in the hands of the Versailles troops. The Communists here remained on the defensive; some Franks-Tireurs only ventured at times beyond the intrenchments, exposing themselves to a hostile fire.

We refer to the letters of our Paris Correspondent for accounts of the more recent actions. The sketches we have engraved of the interior of Fort Issy and Fort Vanves were made immediately after the end of the Prussian siege, when these positions had just been abandoned by the French troops engaged in the defence of Paris against the foreign enemy, and before they were occupied by the Red Republican or Communist forces. The same remark is to be made of our Illustration of the Prussian siege battery in the Park of St. Cloud; and the group of sailors on the look-out, at one of the posts included in the circuit of fortifications, was likewise sketched during the active hostilities between the French and German armies. These Engravings should therefore be distinguished from the others in this Number, which represent the actual incidents of the civil conflict. For example, the mob of Democratic enthusiasts bringing the timbers of the broken-up guillotine to be consumed in a bonfire, at the foot of the statue of Voltaire, as well as the arrest of Monseigneur the Archbishop of Paris, with his two Grand Vicars, by order of the revolutionary dictators, will show the political temper of the faction now in power within the city. This seems quite enough to cause the hasty departure of great numbers of visitors and residents, quiet and respectable people, whom our Illustration shows at the railway station for going to Calais or Boulogne, yet obliged to submit to a jealous scrutiny before they start. The difficulty of conveying the Paris newspapers across the lines of the combatant forces, to supply the wants of purchasers and readers in the suburban district, is partly overcome by the ingenious audacity of the newsboys. One of these boys will bring a bundle of papers, and clamber with it upon the top of the rampart, whence he may either toss the bundle down to an outside boy creeping at the bottom of the moat, or may let it down by a string, which also serves him to pull up a bundle of foreign or provincial journals for sale in Paris. It is very likely that no other traffic of a legitimate kind is possible, much less profitable, in the dreadful and shameful state of social confusion, the result of political fanaticism, that now prevails in the capital of France.

Colonel Reilly, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Director of Artillery.

THE SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

The recent Conference of the European Powers on the Black Sea question has decided, among other things, to prolong twelve years more the functions of the European Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube. This is a matter of great commercial importance to all nations, and has been more than once discussed in our Journal. We now give an Illustration of the works intended to render permanent the improvements already effected at the Sulina mouth, and to extend those begun in the Sulina branch of the great river. This mouth of the Danube was but temporarily made fit, in the years 1858 to 1861, to serve all purposes of navigation till the St. George's mouth should be opened, the channel of the latter branch being very superior to the Sulina for navigation, but having its mouth closed by a shallow bar. Political motives, however, prevented the realisation of the desirable improvement in the St. George's mouth; and, since 1865, the European Commission, obliged to abandon the hope of opening that channel, has directed its energies to such development as was possible of the Sulina channel navigation by permanent works. To this end the designs and estimates of the chief engineer, Sir Charles Hartley, were approved in November, 1865; but it was not till 1868 that the money for their execution could be raised. In July of that year an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling the British Government to guarantee a loan for this purpose, conjointly with other Powers. The works had, indeed, been begun in 1867, with money obtained temporarily by the Commission, and they are now almost finished.

A description of the temporary works at the Sulina mouth appeared in this Journal at the time of their completion, in 1861. They consisted chiefly of two moles or piers running out into the sea, and directing the river current over the bar. The effect of this was, in a short time, to sweep away the banks of sand that had, from time immemorial, proved such an obstacle to the navigation as at times almost to bar the entrance to seagoing vessels, and a good navigable channel of from 16 to 17 ft. in depth was obtained. Each of these piers consisted of three rows of piles, in which the timbers of that on the sea side were close together, surmounted by a platform which gave the necessary rigidity to the structure. On each side of the close piling stones were thrown in at random up to the water level, at which they have been maintained for the last ten years, and thus settlements caused by heavy gales and the scour of river floods have been made good. In this way a solid foundation has been gradually obtained on which the permanent work, a superstructure of solid concrete, has been built. This consolidation was carried on as follows:—The foundation between the outer and inner rows of piling was levelled by divers, and large blocks of beton or concrete, weighing from fifteen to twenty tons each, were lowered into their place by means of powerful cranes. Another method of attaining the same end was also employed. Boxes formed of planks on end were constructed on the foundation, at 5 ft. below the level of the water, and the materials forming the beton blocks were mixed by steam over the boxes destined to receive them. While in the liquid state this mixture was tumbled into the water inclosed by the boxes, and in a few hours' time the compost became a solid mass of stone. During the years 1869 and 1870 the whole of the north pier, which is 4600 ft. in length, has been thus consolidated; and of the 3500 ft. of the south pier, a length of 2800 ft. is already completed above the water-line, and the whole below that line.

On entering the port of Sulina from the sea the principal buildings that first strike the eye are the Hospital and the Navigation and Post Offices, erected by the Commission in the years 1868 and 1869. The former, for seamen of all nations, is a commodious building, making up thirty beds, and it is provided with all the newest appliances for the comfort of patients. There is an English Protestant church, lately built on a site granted by the Turkish Government, with funds subscribed by friends in England and by captains of English ships in the harbour. Sir Charles Hartley, who resides at Sulina, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, R.E., the British Commissioner, exerted themselves for its erection. The View looking up the port and river is taken from the lighthouse, and gives a good idea of the town, which of late years has been much improved. Along the right bank a line of quays has been commenced by the Commission, which has proved of great service to the shipping. The port generally presents a very animated appearance, from the number of vessels entering and leaving, which can now be done in nearly all weathers, thanks to the improved state of the entry. Although the harbour is no longer liable to be blocked up as formerly, with three or four hundred vessels waiting for a fine day to go out, and crowding down as low as possible to get the first chance, its banks are frequently lined for nearly two miles in length with large ships taking in cargo. Its capacity in this respect is, in fact, practically unlimited, as wide, straight, and deep reaches extend upwards of twenty miles from the entry.

The following figures afford striking proof of the growth of this port since the Crimean War. In 1853, 2490 vessels, measuring together 339,457 tons, left the port; in 1869, 2881 vessels, with 676,960 tons, cleared seaward. The fact that the number of vessels was only 16 per cent higher whilst the tonnage has almost doubled is significant of the improvements effected; whilst the reduction in the number of wrecks at the Sulina mouth—from an average of 39 in 10,000 leaving the river from 1855 to 1860, to an average of 8 in 10,000 from 1861 to 1869, and only 3 in 10,000 for 1869—shows the greater amount of security now afforded to shipping.

The works in course of execution in the river itself (the Sulina branch) are spread over a distance of some fifty miles from the harbour upward. They are planned with a view to deepen the channel over the various shallows at certain points along the upper and middle parts of this branch, where, owing to various causes, the river has enlarged itself and fallen off in depth. They consist principally of spurs run out at right angles to the bank, thus narrowing the channel to its average width, the opposite banks being revetted with stone where necessary. The chief river work, however, has been the cutting off of a series of bends at about twenty-four miles from Sulina. The river here winds in such a manner as to describe the letter M, by which name this part of it is generally known. Sailing ships were often detained here many days together. Although the wind might be fair for the general course up river, a vessel on arriving at the M would find it foul in one or other of the bends. Unable to proceed under sail, it had to moor to the bank and wait till, by the slow process of tracking, those who had preceded it should have cleared the bends and allowed it to pass on in its turn. As vessel after vessel came up, the channel used to become so blocked that it was almost impossible for steamers to pass without collision. In the height of the season as many as eighty vessels have been crowded together at one of these points. The large steamers also that now frequent the Danube were constantly grounding here, and obstructing the channel for some hours. This state of things induced the Commission to adopt the plan of their engineer for cutting a canal through, from one bend to the other. It was commenced in the summer of 1868, and has since been made, and is open for navigation.

Its length is 1900 ft. and its width 250 ft. The surface soil was first removed by spade and barrow, but little could be done in this way, from the swampy soil, and dredgers were soon put to work at the lower end. In the summer of 1868 the usual method of dredging was employed, discharging the mud into barges, by which it was removed at a considerable cost. To reduce the cost and to hasten the work another method was next adopted, which had proved successful on the Grand Amsterdam Canal. A centrifugal pump, worked by the dredger's engine, was fixed to the side of the dredger at the water-line. The mud is discharged from the buckets into a cylinder directly over the pump; and, falling into this as the pump revolves, the mud and water are mixed together, and the liquid mass is discharged through tubes floating on the surface of the water, which lead over the river bank to the marsh beyond. By shifting the position of these floating tubes the mud can be discharged at any point desired. The force of the pump is sufficient to throw a stream of liquid mud to a height of 10 ft. through piping of 600 ft. in length. Two dredgers fitted with this system have been at work day and night from June till November, 1869, and from July till October, 1870. By this means the cutting has been accomplished in about half the time and at less than half the expense as compared with the old system. The south or right bank of the canal is revetted with stone throughout its entire length; the left bank is left unprotected, to allow of further widening the cut on this side if experience shows it to be necessary. Independently of the great advantage obtained by the cut in facilitating the passage of vessels up the river and avoiding the three difficult bends of the M, the course of the river itself is thus shortened by fully an English mile.

The whole length of the Danube, with all its windings, is 1725 miles, or nearly 1000 miles from west to east. It rises in the Black Forest of Baden. The upper part of its course, through South Germany, shows a great deal of picturesque scenery; but eastward, from Vienna down to the Black Sea, its banks are generally flat. There is a striking exception to this dull monotonous level, in the defile between precipitous rocks, called the Iron Gate, in Wallachia, four or five miles below Orsova, near the frontier of Hungary. An illustration of the scenery here is shown in one of the Engravings, from a sketch by one of our own Artists.

THE BOOK OF FATE.—A SKETCH AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Two years back, if we remember rightly, when the Royal Academy was about to open the first exhibition at its stately new home in Burlington-gardens, our ever-jocular friend Mr. Punch, or some other facetious contemporary, made merry over a scene at the back stairs of the art-palace similar to that we have engraved, but with its peculiarities more strongly marked. That year the general body of artists submitted to the Academic Council some two thousand more works than usual, in the full expectation that, with nearly trebled space, many more than heretofore would be placed; and when it was found that, notwithstanding the augmented space and increased influx of contributions, positively fewer works by "outsiders" than before had been accepted, the number of the disappointed was, of course, proportionately multiplied. This year, however, the case has materially altered. We understand that the International Exhibition has proved so attractive that about three thousand works by outsiders less than last year have been offered to the Royal Academy for its forthcoming display. Neither Mr. Punch nor our own Artist has, therefore, so favourable an opportunity for indulging in humour or satire at the expense of the "rejected."

But there is a serious as well as a comic side to a scene where bitter disappointment must still largely predominate. We need hardly explain that the group here depicted consists of artists not within the Academic pale. Having offered their performances for the annual exhibition and passed some weeks in uncertainty, often, as may well be imagined, of the most painful description, they have assembled to learn a decision that in all probability will either make or mar their prospects for a whole year, to learn whether their works are to be suffered to meet the public eye, or are returned on their hands with the stigma of rejection. They have to apply to the porter or some other minor functionary, to whose questionable consideration and delicacy is intrusted the "Book of Fate" containing the names of both "accepted" and "rejected." Naturally, few men like to trust a messenger to ascertain the fate that awaits them, fearing, in the great majority of instances, a probable rebuff which they would fain keep secret from all the world. Accordingly the artists generally wait in person on the aforesaid functionary, at the risk of the mortification of meeting a rival who may witness their discomfiture. The time for learning the decision not being fixed, applications commence early and increase day by day, till an anxious and struggling crowd besiege the Academy, like—according to a description we have heard—paupers at a workhouse door. Certainly on some occasions the scene has assumed a character which can only be designated as scandalous; which could hardly be paralleled or tolerated in any other liberal profession, or suffered to present itself at the offices of any other public body.

The remedy, too, is so easy, as shown in the course adopted by the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, who, so soon as the labours of the Committee of Selection was concluded, issued a circular to every artist whose contribution was "not recommended by them for exhibition." We trust that the Royal Academy will follow this example; and, by adopting a plan at once reasonable and courteous, do away with a long-standing grievance. Rejection must be painful in all cases; it may happen to be unjust in many, as proved by the Academy having frequently exhibited previously-rejected works, which have been ranked by the public among the best productions of a given year. But let not gratuitous humiliation be added to painful and sometimes unmerited disappointment. A body so wealthy as the Academy cannot plead the mere nominal expense to which it would be put by the suggested arrangement. The concession to good feeling which we recommend is, moreover, so slight, when we remember that the privileges which the Academy votes itself present by every recent change a greater contrast to those accorded to outsiders. For example, an additional week has lately been devoted to selecting and arranging the contributions offered for exhibition, yet no longer time is spent on the task than heretofore; consequently the R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s have a whole week to retouch their works, and the enormous advantage of this—the opportunity it affords for making a picture tell against neighbouring competitors—all artists understand. Besides this, the members and associates of the Academy now have the privilege of sending in their works several days later than the outsiders: their productions are kept apart from those of their less-fortunate brethren, and no Committee of Selection exists to challenge their merits.

An exhibition of manufactures and works of art is to be opened at Jersey in June.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition of the junior water-colour society just opened is fully one third less, numerically, than usual. The small room at the end of the gallery is not opened, and one screen, instead of two, suffices in the gallery itself; yet the walls are sparsely covered. The collection does not, however, appear to be more choice than in recent years. The reason for this diminution is that many of the members have sent some of their best works to the International Exhibition. All other exhibitions will certainly suffer from their colossal rival at South Kensington; but, probably, the Royal Academy most of all, and far more, it appears, than was anticipated. We understand that not less than 3000 fewer works than last year were sent in for the forthcoming show at Burlington House!

After making all possible allowances for the exceptional causes affecting the present collection, the first of the spring gatherings in Pall-mall is not calculated to weaken our conviction that the art of water-colour painting—which we so often boast to be of exclusively natural growth, which amateur critics laud so ecstatically, and the public at large encourage so extensively—has an influence on our school far from beneficial. On the contrary, we have here, as elsewhere, evidence that the limitations and weakness of water colours are calculated to induce and foster superficiality, pettiness, and prettiness; that the comparatively narrow capabilities of its more popular styles furnish a pretext and a cloak for incompetency and the lack of thorough art-training; that, in fact, it is peculiarly apt to engender the faults most frequently alleged against our school. One must occasionally reflect how very few really thorough and complete "pictures"—so sound and valuable as to be worthy of permanent preservation—are produced in our enormous annual crop of water colours. In this exhibition, for instance, fully three fourths of the contributions are merely studies or sketches, or materials for pictures. And here, as at the other established water-colour displays, it is distressing to see how many men of promise have within one's recollection fallen, shortly after their first successes, into a hopeless system of manufacture, repeating for the market, year after year, precisely the same class of subjects and the same mechanical mannerisms. Some of the older men have slipped behind so far in the ruts of their former progress—glided back, as it were, so far within their own shadows—that we ask ourselves can these be the same painters whom we formerly esteemed so highly, whom we regarded as foremost among their competitors? In proceeding to a detailed examination we shall, however, not dwell on cases of retrogression, or characteristics too well known, but endeavour to recognise any approach to original achievement and any indication of honest effort.

The society has received several accessions since last year, including Messrs. Small, E. H. Fahey, T. Collier, Orrock, Herkomer, and Gregory. The two latter were elected too recently to contribute on the present occasion. Mr. Small works in body colours, and has evidently formed his style on those of Messrs. Walker and Pinwell, of the Old Society. His most powerful drawing is entitled "Frozen Out" (82), and represents a snow scene in the neighbourhood of a farm with a lad filling a field trough with winter provender for some sheep, to which for the chance of picking up stray seeds a flight of rooks are attracted, whilst a number of small birds have already collected, emboldened by hunger, close to the trough, expecting a share of the booty. Another drawing (156) shows a rustic girl digging potatoes in a small picturesque garden plot of a cottage. The effect here of diffused daylight under a clouded sky when objects project little shadow is somewhat exaggerated, so that the representation has a diagram-like flatness. A similar fault was observable in Mr. Pinwell's "Elixir of Love." Clearly, however, Mr. Small looks at nature for himself. The same praise is due to Mr. E. H. Fahey, son of the secretary of the institute; but this artist seems to look to nature, by preference, for broad effects of light and shadow tone rather than for positive colour. He attains to his aim with no mean success in the "New Place, Pulborough" (183), where farm outbuildings and a poultry-yard wall are relieved very truthfully against a cold twilight sky. A man is giving their evening feed to the assembled ducks and chickens in the foreground. Similar truth and originality distinguish the grey, low tone pervading "Part of the Cappuccini Convent, Rome" (142). Mr. Collier works in a sketchy, transparent manner, and secures much of the luminousness and fidelity of general impression proper thereto. The view of "Eskdale Fells, Cumberland" (29), with its silvery sky and brown stretch of moor, is particularly happy in these respects, and almost recalls David Cox.

Of the younger figure-painters of this society none advances more steadily than Mr. J. D. Linton. His interior subjects (178) from the French Revolution in 1795 is near being a perfect picture, besides which it derives an interest from parallel current events which the artist could hardly have anticipated. A man of the Convention—one of the Communists or Montagnards, we may suppose—with a face expressive of great determination and capacity, is seated uneasily reading a journal containing "Bad News," in a garret of an old ouvrier in bonnet rouge—his father, perhaps; whilst a girl, a charming figure, has retired to weep at the window, through which we discern the towers of Notre Dame. Another drawing (60) from fifteenth-century times represents a handsome, manly-looking gallant, holding a guitar, and bowing low to his mistress, to whom he is introduced under the disguise of a music-master (as in "The Barber of Seville"), whilst the old father, in the scarlet robe and hood of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the insignia of which is suspended round his neck, stands by unobtrusively. The lady, who resolutely looks aside, the gesture of her clasped hand further suggesting the effort to suppress all sign of recognition, wears the horned head-dress and full sleeves of the period, and a citron-yellow bodice and skirt, which, together with her face, are painted with extreme refinement and delicacy of finish, but also with a velvety softness of texture which, extending, as it does, over the entire picture, becomes monotonous and ineffective. Another drawing with costumes of the same period, "The Reproof" (120), in which a mother is chiding her infant child, is sweet in feeling, but has the same fault in greater degree. One cannot tell whether the vague background consists of a wall or a bank.

Mr. C. Green has a single figure-subject à la Meissonier, well drawn and artistic in colour, effect, and execution, of an eighteenth-century bon-vivant, helping himself to the last glass of claret, in a hall or ante-room. Mr. A. Gow contributes a more elaborate composition, similar in merit, saving a little want of solidity of modelling, but admirable for character and finesse in expression, showing a party of confederate card-sharps, such as might have figured in the pages of Fielding or Smollet, "Plucking a Pigeon" (141), in the parlour of an inn. Mr. Roberts's drawing (161) of a fresh and comely farmer's daughter, in the costume of our grandmothers' country cousins putting the finishing touch to her simple toilet by placing a rose in her bosom, before the glass of her natty little bed-room, is pure and natural in sentiment; and

the execution is a not unfavourable sample of the Pettie-Orchardson manner, with which it seems to have affinity. Mr. V. Bromley's drawing (74) of a Mediaeval retainer shaking tapestry with one of the housemaids, and ungallantly driving the dust in her face, is cleverly wrought; but the humour of the incident seems hardly worthy of pictorial commemoration. Mr. C. Cattermole shows more than usual skill in composition and spirit of handling in his "Knights of Branksome" (134) quaffing their red wine in full harness. Mr. Kilburne is not happy in his larger drawings; the best is a small one (93) of a French *bonne* in England reading, with dismay, a *Daily News* poster announcing a great defeat of the French. Mr. Jopling's large head (107) betokens an advance in drawing and refinement of expression.

Of artists whose styles are so well known as the following it will suffice to say that Mr. Tidey has two large female-figure compositions in his tasteful and attractive, if decorative and conventional, manner, entitled "Sea Weeds" (97) and "Flowers of the Forest" (109); that Mr. L. Haghe, turning from Flemish to Pompeian interior, sends the "Tepidarium of the Thermen at Pompeii" (47), and other classical restorations, in which, however, he does not appear to the advantage of his reputation; that Mr. Beavis has a large drawing of a mounted outpost, entitled "Qui va là?" (86); that Mr. Bach has a single drawing quite unworthy of him; and that Mr. C. Werner has an elaborate representation of the "Entrance to the Great Khan at Kénéh, Upper Egypt" (167), wherein the effect is unusually heavy. A figure-subject of high aim remains, however, to be noticed—viz., "St. Mary Magdalene Crossing Golgotha to the Tomb of Our Lord" (34), by Mr. Herbert, the R.A., one of the honorary members of this society. With all respect for the artist's severe and elevated intention, we cannot give unqualified commendation to this drawing. Intensity of grief is implied in the set features and eyes glazed with tears, but the expression has an ascetic austerity which fails to affect us as naturally pathetic; and the chill effect of early morning will hardly account for colouring at once so harsh and unimpressive.

Among the landscape-painters not hitherto reviewed Messrs. Hargitt, Mogford, and E. Warren present somewhat modified characteristics. Mr. Hargitt's principal drawings (38 and 96) are unusually diversified and telling in colour, but in the latter the sky is rather too much broken and frittered from this cause. Mr. Mogford has some of his accustomed Cornish coast scenes of the kind which of late have had an air of studio reproduction and repetition of a few phases of sunset effect; but he has also—fruits of breaking new ground—a drawing of "Norham Castle" (77) and a Welsh view, which are pitched in an entirely new key of grey colouring, and very taking, though a little finical, in style. Mr. Edmund Warren contributes several large drawings of his average merit, but which are noticeable for the very slight use made of body colour in them as compared with former works, opaque white being reserved almost exclusively for sheeny lights on water to express wind-blaws. The transition stage at which this change of method has arrived is thus a little incongruous. Mr. Penson is represented by a drawing of "A Sand-Pit—Borth" (44), simply a sand-bank crested by spare tufts of herbage, relieved in dark shadow tone against a rainy sky, than which there is nothing here more truthful, broad, and impressive. If this is the general quality of Mr. Penson's work, one can but regret that he exhibits so little and so rarely. Mr. Hine's "Old Chalk-Pit, Eastbourne" (32), and "Wilmington Holt, Sussex" (164), are identical in treatment with that of previous subjects of the same class, except that we remark in the latter a cast-shadow projected into a scarped hollow of the middle distance, for which it is impossible to account by the clouded condition of the sky indicated as the source of light by the angle of the shadow. As heretofore, a certain refinement of execution, a sense of air, and of far-reaching, undulating, surface-forms uniting into vast masses, are obtained apparently by repeated washings of the drawing; but the result verges at the same time on the tame and monotonous. The impression we retain of the breezy southern downs is of something more emphatic, sharp, and substantial; of a vegetation more diversified in colour and less like a dull green blanket; and of the white chalk gleaming here and there far more vividly. In large landscape subjects of conspicuous ability by Messrs. Leitch, McKewan, and Reed, a free—occasionally too free—use is made of diffused effects of gloom; but Mr. McKewan sends also a bright and boldly-handled view of the "Bridge and Campanile of Santa Croce on the Inn" (128), with the swollen waters crowding down the valley. Mr. Harry Johnson has a picturesque drawing from the Land of Lorne, "Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe" (70), with an artistically-managed effect of rain-cloud and sun-burst spanning the old ruin with a rainbow.

The visitor will be reminded of the loss the Institute has sustained by the death of Mr. W. Bennett by several drawings from his hand in the vigorous blottesque manner he consistently practised. But we confess we were unprepared for the deep pathetic feeling evinced in a view of a "Highland Burial-Ground" (162), with the solitary tombs seen in the sadness of twilight in the foreground, and a pallid glimmer of evening light lingering behind a mountain peak and fringing the pall of cloud spread overhead. Among well-known contributors not yet mentioned, Mr. Vacher maintains his position by some large works, prominent among which is "The After-Glow—Upper Egypt" (177), where an avenue of broken columns tells grandly against the evening sky. Mr. Rowbotham's large "View in the Gulf of Spezzia" (27) displays, as always, the assured aplomb which accompanies great command of hand and of the material, though these qualities do not reconcile us to inherent conventionality. Mr. Shalders repeats his pleasing groups of sheep with pretty peeps of Sussex scenery, à la Birket Foster. Mr. E. Hayes's marine-piece (50) has characteristic vigour; but the waves seem to heave independently, not exactly in obedience to the laws of balance which always regulate their movements in nature. Mr. James Fahey is represented by some clever views from the Cumberland Fells. Mr. D'Egville sends one of his tenderly and sweetly coloured Venetian subjects.

The exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours will be open on Monday next.

We have been requested to state that the days appointed for admitting painters and sculptors to the International Exhibition Buildings, for the purpose of touching or varnishing pictures and cleaning sculptures, are altered from the 20th and 21st to the 26th and 27th inst.

The contest for the representation of South Norfolk took place yesterday week, when Sir R. J. Buxton was elected—the numbers being—Sir R. Buxton (C.), 2865; Mr. Gurdon (L.), 2547.

A Parliamentary paper shows that last year there were 24,698 recruits for the Army, of whom 14,927 only were finally accepted; 16,969 men joined the militia, and 4733 militiamen volunteered into the Army.



THE BOOK OF FATE: A SKETCH AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.



"THE DELATED TRAVELLER," BY HEYWOOD HARDY.

NEW BOOKS.

The recent publication (by Mr. Murray) of the treatise by Mr. Charles Darwin, in two volumes, on *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*, was referred to in our biographical memoir of Mr. Darwin which accompanied an engraving of his portrait. This important work of natural philosophy is the mature development of Mr. Darwin's theory, propounded in his essay on "The Origin of Species," and, if that theory were established, would certainly be regarded in future as his greatest performance in scientific investigation and disquisition. We are disposed, however, to believe that a higher value will ultimately be attached to his book on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," for the sake of its very interesting and instructive display of the results of experimental observation, even should the hypothesis of a gradual transformation from the lowest to the highest forms of vital organisation be given up. It cannot be denied, in that case, by any student hereafter of the sciences of zoology, botany, and physiology, that they have been materially advanced by these endeavours to prove and illustrate an assumed principle of nature, or mode of creation, which has obtained the serious consideration of many learned men. In the present instance, Mr. Darwin's aim, in the first part of this book, is to show the grounds for his belief that the human race is derived from an inferior animal species; that the physical, intellectual, and moral qualities of man could be developed from the brute through the operation of such laws of growth and generation as Mr. Darwin has explained; and that some approach may be made to finding the ancestry of our kind, and of other mammals, in an extinct group of marine animals "resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians." He finds the nearest kindred to mankind in the Catarrhine apes, a group of Simiada taking this name from the structure of their nostrils, found now in Africa and Asia, but which existed in Europe during the Upper Miocene geological period: the gorilla and the chimpanzee are living examples. We are not inclined to accept this genealogy without evidence much more convincing than Mr. Darwin has adduced; but the ingenuity of his arguments, and the eloquence with which he dignifies a proposition not very flattering to human pride, will be admired by the dispassionate reader. A chapter discussing the extent and probable origin of the different varieties or so-called races of mankind is the last section of Part I., and leads to the subject of Part II., "Sexual Selection;" inasmuch as to the agency of this cause mainly does the author now seem disposed to look for the origin of some of the greatest differences of race in man and in other animals. This subject occupies nearly the latter half of his first volume and the whole of his second, with respect to which let us repeat what has been said of his treatise on "Variation under Domestication," that his statements of facts and his comments upon them, as an eminent naturalist who has collected a vast amount of knowledge bearing on these points, must have a great permanent value, apart from his theory of the origin of races. He considers, in general, that the peculiar qualities which enable males either to conquer other males or to attract the notice and preference of females are likely to be continued in a future generation, there being usually no great disproportion in numbers between the sexes. This is a most interesting topic, with a flavour of romantic sentiment, by the analogy with human social and domestic affairs, which may be fascinating to some who do not usually care for studies of natural science. The more fastidious minds will perhaps be less enchanted when they contemplate the implied suggestion that all the splendour and prowess of a gallant knight in chivalry, so far as its inspiration depends on the noble service of a lady, may have its counterpart in the brilliant plumage and sharp beak or claws of a cock bird fighting all his rivals and crowing in triumph to invite the attention of a hen. There is certainly a good chance, if the birds settle these matters so decisively amongst themselves, that the hen's eggs will hereafter produce chickens of a gaudy feather, and destined to fight victoriously with the weapons inherited from their sires. It is possible that the same causes may produce an accumulated effect in several following generations; and the showy aspect, the sonorous or melodious voice, and the means of offence or defence, which have given the offspring of aristocratic parentage a command, so to speak, of the matrimonial market, may at length become the most characteristic features of the race. This is, as we understand it, the doctrine of sexual selection, the plausibility of which, applied to many kinds of animals, and perhaps to man in certain conditions of savage life, may be readily admitted without believing it capable of accounting for the existence of distinct species. Mr. Darwin's contributions to natural history, great as they were before, have been substantially increased, and his reputation must be enhanced by his investigation of the subject referred to. It is scarcely needful to remark, but for the jesting turn of a sentence above, that he treats worthily and seriously, as becomes a philosopher, of the moral conditions of human life, wherever he has occasion to speak of them. His two chapters on the "Secondary Sexual Characters of Man," however inconclusive they may appear with reference to his theory of modification by sexual selection, contain many interesting anecdotes of the habits and tastes of savage nations. The primeval or pre-historic phases of the great beard question, which is not yet practically settled in English society, are explored with much sagacity, and the author forms a conjecture likely to be approved by some advocates of modern fashions. "It appears that our male ape-like progenitors acquired their beards as an ornament to charm or excite the opposite sex, and transmitted them to man as he now exists." Yet with regard to the hairy covering of the rest of the body in apes, Mr. Darwin accounts for its disappearance in mankind by supposing that "the females were first denuded of hair in like manner as a sexual ornament, but they transmitted this character almost equally to both sexes." Upon the whole, this very clever and learned treatise appears to us far from convincing; but it is an entertaining book, and not unedifying to thoughtful students.

The social and domestic history of the poorer classes of our city population has seldom been more vividly illustrated than in *Episodes of an Obscure Life* (three volumes, published by A. Strahan and Co.) This book, which purports to relate the experiences of an East-End clergyman in visiting and conversing with some of the most original characters found in his district, is full of moral and dramatic interest. It contains sketches of real life, with examples of peculiar habits, special ways of living, strange accidents, queer manners, and quaint phrases in talk, but wholly pervaded by a pure flow of genuine kindly feeling. There are scenes and dialogues which remind us of some of the best passages in Dickens. Indeed, there is scarcely any figure in the tales of that great novelist so true to nature and so engaging, while so amusing by its oddity, as that of "Little Creases," the child who gets her living by the sale of cresses in the street. She is a character whom Dickens would have been happy to have portrayed, and he could not have done it better. The author, whoever he may be, is not, of course, to be compared with Dickens in his power of humorous imaginative creation. He is no great

artist in story-telling. Yet he has succeeded admirably in this and other instances, by the strength of sympathy, and by an intimate knowledge of his subject, in representing the motives, the ways of expression, the turns of thought and tricks of speech, that may commonly be observed in the humblest London folk, below the reach of conventional forms and of school teaching. He has done more; the persons whom he sets before us are not mere types of a class or social condition, but individual men, women, and children, each of them living a distinct life, and being a real somebody, with a personality, a heart and mind. Another character drawn with much of the faculty proper to Dickens, but with entire originality in conception, and in a very different style, is that of the eccentric, whimsical, benevolent old bird-fancier, Mr. Jones. It is pleasant to see him, surrounded with his miscellaneous collection of plants and animals, his deaf-and-dumb negro, his adopted orphan boy, and his study of stiff old-fashioned reading; or to hear of his frequent outbreaks from town into the open fields of Essex or Hertfordshire, where he may indulge his unabated thirst for the sights and sounds of nature. This rare old fellow, though a sworn opponent of parsons and women, is shown to be one of the truest and tenderest-hearted men—one of the best Christians, indeed—among the parishioners brought under notice. The worthy curate, who is supposed here to relate the progress of his acquaintance with so many people around him, is neither a zealot nor a pedant in regard to theological and ecclesiastical interests. He does not preach out of the pulpit. He has an earnest desire to save souls by inspiring them with pious affections and reforming their moral dispositions. Of course he invites his neighbours to go to church, to send their young ones to the Sunday school, and to believe in the Bible. Yet his first endeavour is to touch them with a sense of brotherly love in humanity, and of Divine fatherly care for mortal creatures. Going to and fro in this spirit among the city poor, he learns to know the inmost corners of their "obscure life;" which he can display more truthfully, and therefore with a more pathetic effect, sometimes with a finer tinge of native humour, than could be done by a great literary genius less experienced in this kindly converse. It is only thus we can explain the remarkable force of the descriptions and reports of talk, or personal narratives and confessions, which appear in these "Episodes," as they are vaguely called. They exhibit a great variety of conditions, some of them distressing or even shocking, associated with disease or extreme misery, with low vices, or with hardened crime; others of a more diverting sort, curiosities and stray bits of social existence, such as the modern romance-writer delights to pick up. The street-sweepers, the mudlarks, the flower-girls, the beggars, the tramps, the sleepers in railway arches, the nightly inmates of refuges and workhouse casual wards, the lost women trading in their womanhood, the lazy cadgers, mendicant impostors, and thieves, are introduced by single examples, as well as the decent respectable poor, those whose earnings are small but honest, and those whose ruin is occasioned by loss of work. Poor Sam Phillips, the smith from the closed iron-foundry, with his good wife Polly, forced to emigrate to Canada after the death of their two children from starvation, is a sad example of the latter. A happier case is that of the old Wapping boatman, the "Father of the Stairs," with his cheerful tales of the Greenland whale fishery, and with his religious exhortations to the younger men. But the precocious ingenuity and self-reliant industry of little children, of girls more especially, such as attend the markets and gain a few pence daily by the sale of flowers or fruit, of news-boys, lucifer-match sellers, and other juvenile practitioners in our streets, are to be regarded with mixed sentiments. We can but recommend the "Episodes of an Obscure Life" to readers who wish for authentic information of these matters, combined with a large share of entertainment. The sketches are not quite detached from each other, but connected by the thread of a continuous story, in which "Little Creases," with her aged grandmother, whom she helps to support, is still a principal figure; and Mr. Jones, the sceptical naturalist, is agreeably met from time to time. The author will no doubt be encouraged, by the reception of this book, to give us another of equal merit.

From Moses to Professor Gamgee several centuries have elapsed; but it is questionable whether during the whole of that time there has been a year in which some kind of cattle-plague has not afflicted some unhappy country. The importance of the subject is, undoubtedly, very great, and should be sufficient to drive a multitude of inquirers to consult the pages of *Animal Plagues; their History, Nature, and Prevention*, by George Fleming, F.R.G.S. (Chapman and Hall). It cannot be objected to the author that he has not carried his researches far enough back into antiquity; for not only does he touch upon "an epidemic and epizooty in Ireland" as long ago as B.C. 2048, but he notices that "very grievous murrain" which, "in the eightieth year of the life of Moses," destroyed the flocks and herds of the Egyptians, and which is known to us as "the fifth plague." What was the name of the "epidemy" or "epizooty" which fell upon poor Ireland so early as A.M. 2820 we are not informed, but one cannot help suspecting that it was akin to Fenianism. The author gives a frightful account of the havoc, pecoral and pecuniary, committed by "two exotic bovine maladies" during the time which has "elapsed since our ports were thrown open to foreign cattle." He puts it at "5,549,780 head, roughly valued at £83,616,854." And he says that "the late invasion of 'cattle plague,' which was suppressed within two years of its introduction, has been calculated to have caused a money loss of from five to eight millions of pounds." But these calculations are only incidentally mentioned in the introduction; the volume proper contains little if anything of later date than 1800. It does not fall to everybody's lot to be a feeder of flocks and herds; but to anybody who is so fortunate and to other bodies also one may safely recommend Mr. Fleming's elaborate treatise. To say nothing of diseases and their technical nomenclature, the very names of the scientific gentlemen who have, in foreign countries, devoted their time and their pens (be it understood that no pun is intended) to sheep and sheep-rot and kindred subjects, are sufficient to inspire an awful confidence. Perhaps Gerbezius, Schroeckius, Lancisi, Ramazzini, Borromeo, and Vicq-d'Azyr will do as specimens and serve as a foretaste to whet the appetite.

Imperialism and education are two subjects upon which attention is just now fixed with peculiar earnestness. The former is a hydra whose French head having been lopped off has been immediately replaced by a German; and the latter is a panacea which we are all anxious to discover the best means of applying to the ills of universal society. The prototype of the former is generally supposed to be found in the old Roman system which Charlemagne strove and signally failed to re-establish; and the idea of the latter is at least as ancient as the time-honoured precept, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Both, then, are invested with all the interest arising from antique associations and present urgency; and whatever any

competent authority may have to say about either should be heard attentively by whoever has ears to hear. It is a duty, therefore, as well as a pleasure, to recommend to general notice a volume of *Lectures and Essays*, by J. R. Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge (Macmillan and Co.) The originality, the learning, the cultivation, and the eloquence of the writer would suffice to make what he has written both instructive and attractive, even if his themes were not of themselves quite reasonable; but it so happens that their reasonableness is remarkable. It may be some three years since he began his course of lectures and essays; but in their collected form and in their applicability they may fairly be called new and unquestionably fresh. There are three lectures treating of "Roman Imperialism;" and subsequently the writer expresses, in a vigorous and, nevertheless, polished style, his sentiments about "Milton's Political Opinions," "Milton's Poetry," "Elementary Principles in Art," "Liberal Education in Universities," "English in Schools," "The Church as a Teacher of Morality," and "The Teaching of Politics." Those to whom the author's name is familiar will not be astonished to learn that his views are distinguished for penetration, liberality, and even boldness, and are enunciated clearly and unhesitatingly. The "great Roman Revolution" he pronounces to have been "a triumph not of liberalism, but of military organisation;" the "proximate cause of the fall of the Roman Empire" he considers to have been "a physical, not a moral, decay"—a decay due to sheer want of men; and, in his third lecture, he institutes "a detailed comparison between the Empire under Hadrian or the Antonines, and the Empire under Constantine or Theodosius;" and he sums up by saying that "the difference, then, between the later series of Emperors and the earlier is this:—The earlier Emperors were nominally Republican magistrates, but practically their power was unlimited. The later Emperors were avowedly Oriental despots, but their power had one important and definite limitation," for they "accepted the law of the Church" and became irresponsible with respect to their subjects "on condition of becoming responsible to Christ." In the rest of the lectures and essays, which all appertain, more or less, to the domain of general education, the reader will be delighted or horrified, according to bias or prejudice, by many of the propositions laid down, but will, in any case, be unable to gainsay the truth of many a shrewd observation or to deny the value of many a sound suggestion.

We know that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of a very dangerous character, and it would be well if his mind could be diverted into another channel. It would contribute to his peace if he were to sturdily close his ears to the whisperings of imagination and join his more sober seniors in eschewing love-poems and taking to works of travel. *A Voyage Round the World*, by the Marquis de Beauvoir (John Murray), would be an excellent publication to begin with. For the author is himself but a youth, and should, therefore, enlist the sympathies of the young. He had completed his "twentieth year only a week before setting sail for Australia;" and then, "after having travelled over some 50,000 miles, and seen various parts of the globe with a rapidity worthy of the slides of a magic lantern," he faced "the perils of publicity at twenty-two." These perils, which he has encountered as bravely, he is likely to get out of as safely as those of his flying pilgrimage. He travelled under most favourable auspices; and his tale is told in a manner worthy of those auspices. It is to his credit that he should have thought it right to apologise for his journal, on the ground that it was originally intended for the perusal of only affectionate and indulgent friends and relatives; but, not to mention that all such journals are nearly always put forward with a similar excuse, it happens, nine times out of ten, that a record of the kind bears that stamp of heartiness, genuineness, and unaffectedness which is of itself a passport to the realms of appreciation. In the present instance French enthusiasm breathes a lively spirit into English expression; and the consequent soul and body form a most agreeable composition. The dates lead one to suppose that the history of the two volumes to which this notice is accorded is as follows:—In 1866 the author, as a companion of the Prince de Joinville's son, the Duke de Penthièvre, started on a voyage round the world; in 1868 an account of what befel the expedition was published in French; and in 1870 an English version was produced. It is this English version which is now recommended, as, to all intents and purposes, a new book, to the attention of English readers. The first volume is devoted almost entirely to Australia, about which the author discourses in the most animated, interesting, and entertaining fashion; in the second the author introduces us to the Javanese, takes us to Singapore, initiates us into the mysteries of Siamese navigation, tells the story of a week's sojourn in the kingdom of Siam, carries us off to Hong-Kong, spirits us away to Macao, and manages to afford us the striking spectacle of an entry by night into the floating city of Canton, where we leave him stumbling against dead lepers or shaking hands with a jovial young aspirant to the office of executioner, and sigh at the cessation of his sprightly gossip. He has fully prepared us to sympathise with "the numerous passengers, now travelling to and fro from India and Australia, who may wish to change the old beaten track, direct to Alexandria;" and *Two Months in Palestine*, by the author of "Two Months in Spain," &c. (Nisbet and Co.), is intended to give some useful hints to such persons, "as well as," of course, "to the general reader." The volume, in fact, which is adorned with several illustrations, coloured and plain, is intended as a sort of guide for those who wish to make, either in the flesh or in the spirit, "a short journey to the East." The contents of the volume are based upon articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Leisure Hour*; and the reader is hurried along, without fatigue, from London to Vienna, from Vienna to Pesth, from Pesth to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Smyrna, and thence to Jerusalem, where, being upon holy ground, he must, figuratively, take off his shoes from his feet and tread delicately as he follows the author to places of which the very names are sacred. It is probable, however, that the reader who wishes, as the author wished, "to enter the Holy City with a mind undisturbed," may be as much struck as the author was with the incongruity of being obliged to facilitate entrance by "an act of bribery and corruption." Another little book—unpretentious, but useful—is *Pau and the Pyrenees*, by Count Henry Russell (Longmans), which has, besides its literary contents, "two maps and a panorama." The author labours under the difficulty, according to his own statement, of having "two native tongues," so that he is liable to introduce Gallicisms into his English and Anglicisms into his French; and he has thought it necessary to make anticipatory apologies in a preface. It is enough to say that, even if anybody were to catch him tripping, the nature of his work would render such a slight matter utterly insignificant; for facts, not style or grammar, are what one expects from him. He commences with a very full description of Pau, from the derivation of the name to an enumeration of the principal hotels; he refers the reader to certain publications which he has found most serviceable to himself in the construction of

his own book; he cites the "opinions of medical men upon the climate of Pau;" and he gives "a list of the doctors now practising at Pau." He proceeds to satisfy inquiring mind with some account of certain places to which it is possible and desirable to make excursions, according as one day or two days can be spared, from Pau into the surrounding country; and he very properly finishes off his work with an index. More information of a more practical kind, and more concisely and neatly given, it were exorbitant to demand.

Whoever began the strife between France and Germany was guilty of letting out water to an extent of which it is impossible to foresee the limit. Things seem to tend towards a flood of anarchy sufficient to overwhelm the French nation. We are often told that the waters of strife should have been stopped at Sedan; but no one appears to know how the stoppage could have been effected. Lady Macbeth, it was said, "should have died hereafter;" but there is such a thing as the inevitable. There are those who hold the Max of Sedan responsible for having produced the new French deluge by recklessly removing a bung and triumphantly letting out an element which, having once gained head, must run its own unascertainable course irresistibly. To such persons particularly, as well as to readers in general, it is right to recommend a careful study of two large volumes entitled *Letters on International Relations before and during the War of 1870*, by the *Times*' Correspondent at Berlin (Tinsley). The first letter is dated Aug. 4, 1866, and the last Jan. 24, 1871; but the former is preceded by a document containing the preliminaries of peace, signed by the representatives of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and the latter is succeeded by a quantity of diplomatic correspondence relative to many important subjects, and by a collection of or selection from the despatches and copies of despatches found by the German troops in the Palace of St. Cloud. The letters, which are declared to "have been carefully revised," may be divided into three sorts; such as chiefly treat of Napoleon's attempts to find alliances against Prussia, "and of the remarkable reaction his incessant angling for partners had on the relations between the various Continental States," such as relate to "the international complications which have supervened in the course of the war," and such as bear upon certain military and domestic affairs which "have affected the course of European politics." The writer gives a useful historical summary in the form of introductory remarks; and he states in a few brief but plain sentences his view of the manner in which the Emperor Napoleon digged a pit for others and fell into the midst of it himself. Napoleon, in 1866, instigated Austria against Prussia and Prussia against Austria, meant to play umpire between them, and, when each combatant had weakened the other, would have remodelled Germany to suit his own purposes. Prussia was victorious; and, during four years from the date of her victory, Napoleon went about seeking alliances against her and finding none. At last he determined to take advantage of the Hohenzollern business to strike a blow against Prussia, and count upon the assistance of her declared or secret enemies to give her the finishing stroke. But just as he had been foiled in 1866, so he was in 1870; the Prussians or, in the latter case, the Germans were too prompt and too perfectly organised for him. He "lost his army and his throne before the friends he counted upon could come to the rescue." Such is our author's account of the catastrophe which has befallen the Napoleonic dynasty. Whether that dynasty be now overthrown for ever or for only a time, the eye of vulgar, or malignant, or even well-meaning curiosity, is likely to be caught by *The Secret Documents of the Second Empire found in the Tuileries and Ministries of Paris after the flight of the Empress*, translated from the French by T. Curry. (W. Tweedie). The newspapers have already contained specimens of the revelations; and lovers of the scandalous and the spicy have, no doubt, been disappointed in finding little or nothing that could gratify their peculiar palates. This result is likely to be increased rather than diminished by a perusal of the fewer than 200 pages which suffice for as much of the mysterious papers as the appointed commission "undertook the responsibility of publishing." It may be quite true that "the publication has produced a profound impression throughout France;" and an equally profound impression is not unlikely to be produced here when it is seen how much ado has been made about nothing. Still, although nearly everything of any importance has long ago leaked out, there is a certain satisfaction in having the whole conveniently packed together in a handy volume; and some novel-writer, in search of a plot, may think it worth while to annex the outlines, given at pp. 181 and 182, of a story which the Emperor Napoleon was about to perpetrate. Unfortunately there is but small promise of ultimate attractiveness; and an untitled author cannot afford to be drily didactic.

Unless it can be argued that men and women have, as a general rule, the same qualities in the same degree, it is difficult to see how they can be equally fitted to discharge the same functions. They may be equally competent to exercise the franchise; but in real life there is such inseparable complication of responsibilities and such overpowering pressure in all directions that it is almost impossible to disentangle the knot or to fix the halting-place. Nobody would deny that there have been women capable of and addicted to thrashing their husbands; but nobody would argue that such exceptional cases are to be regarded as anything more than prodigies. "Surely not all men are superior to all women," says the author of *Critical Miscellanies*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall), and apparently expects us not only to answer "certainly not," but to proceed further and acknowledge, as a consequence, that most women are equal to most men. The acknowledgment may be cheerfully made—nay, the superiority of women may be admitted; but the admission is of no avail unless the equality or superiority relate to exactly the same qualities. But the question has been discussed even to nauseousness, and attention may be more profitably drawn to what the accomplished editor of the *Fortnightly Review* has written about Carlyle and Byron, whom he has carefully weighed in two of the essays composing this volume. Upon Vauvenargues, too, and Condorcet, and Joseph de Maistre, and other themes, he has discoursed in the elevated style which is suited to grave and philosophical subjects.

To translate the "Georgics" of Virgil into English verse in such a manner as to satisfy the ear, supply an accurate rendering of the sense, present a full equivalent for every technical term, and do no injustice to graceful invocation, formal compliment, and fabulous episode, requires a combination of literary skill, classical scholarship, practical knowledge, and cultivated taste so rare that one could hardly dare to look for it in any single translator. But the phenomenon shines forth brilliantly in *The Georgics of Virgil*, translated by R. D. Blackmore, M.A. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), and so brilliantly that it bids fair to eclipse whatever bright rival has hitherto or shall hereafter twinkle in the firmament of translation. The translator combines the qualifications of a ripe scholar, an experienced gardener, a careful observer of times and seasons and rural life, and a

polished as well as powerful writer, who, as the author of "Lorna Doone," helped to take away the reproach of modern fiction. He must have bestowed really prodigious care and labour upon his work, and it is to be hoped that he will meet his due reward of general appreciation. He appears for the most part to have followed the readings and expositions of the late Professor Conington, from whom he differs seldom, diffidently, and with judgment; but it is doubtful whether many scholars will agree with him in what he says in his note at p. 84. Of course the translation has run to a considerable length beyond that of the original; but expansion is better than baldness. A short glossary of words not generally known would have been a commendable addition.

A great deal can always be effected in a month; and as productive a month as any was, in certain respects, January, 1871. How great a change was produced during that short period in the prospects of unhappy France may be inferred from a comparison of the two prefaces prefixed to the second edition of *France before Europe*, by Jules Michelet; translated from the French (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The picture presented in the former is to that exhibited in the latter as the portrait of Hamlet's father to the portrait of Hamlet's uncle, as Hyperion to a Satyr. In the former the tone is almost exultant; France has undoubtedly suffered terrible disasters, but, having thereby paid the inevitable penalty for her sinful endurance of Imperialism, is free to display her innate strength; France is only biding her time until Germany is exhausted by victories; France is about to excite, by her toughness, the admiration of all Europe; France assures the world that, "when you have crushed Paris (which is yet doubtful), there will always remain France; France is only just going to begin, and the real war, you will see, will commence in the spring. In the latter there is an almost despairing cry—"What cruel tragedies have darkened this pitiless January! And at the end of it what a blow!" France, however, bruised and mutilated, is, of course, still unconquered; she presents a spectacle from which ye may "learn, ye nations, in what consists true greatness, and revere France;" she is, at least, able to shriek out wild and vague accusations against her enemies of being "countless in numbers," mean enough to take "a rude advantage of the season," barbaric enough to defy the inclemency of the weather, unfair enough to have taken precautions so as to be well fed and to evince their superiority in all kinds of resources; dastardly enough to shoot "Franc-Tireurs," burn villages, fire upon ambulances, and kill French surgeons; and diabolical enough to have had prepared, in 1867, maps of Paris, on purpose to enable them to throw shells "on the portion of the city occupied by schools, colleges, and hospitals." It is a relief to turn from the natural but frantic utterances of a truly Gallic patriotism and admire the style in which the brilliant historian discourses about "the illusions of Biarritz," about "French sympathy and hospitality," about "hatred of France," about the "authors of the war" and "German espionage," about "engines of war," about the "corruption of the Empire," about "the Emperor and Sedan," about "the unconquered spirit of France," about "Vandalism," about "Strasbourg," about "Germany," about the "position of Russia," and about "France and Europe," everything being authoritatively settled within the by no means unreasonably wide compass of thirteen short but strong chapters. Many persons who have preserved their bills of the year 1867 will read with astonishment "what a welcome" the French gave their "guests" at the time of the Great Exhibition. "We would have knocked down walls," says the writer, "so as to enable one town to contain everyone—to comprise the world;" but it appears that the visitors were "careless of all that which it is impossible to pay for—the gracious and sympathetic welcome with which Paris receives foreigners." It is probable that in London and in New York there was as great readiness to knock one room into three parts; but the Londoners and the New-Yorkers have not the graceful ways of the Parisians.

As for the remarks relating to Russia, they serve, at any rate, as an excellent opportunity for drawing attention to *Russia in 1870*, by Herbert Barry (Wyman and Sons). The author, who has already published a valuable little book concerning Russian metallurgical works, is, from his great experience and long residence amongst the Russians, unusually competent for the task he has undertaken. His volume contains twelve chapters, in the first of which he pulls to pieces Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Free Russia," making allegations and throwing out insinuations with which none can be better qualified than Mr. Dixon himself, if it should seem good to him, to deal satisfactorily. The fact is that, especially in the case of such extensive countries as Russia and the United States, travellers, not having visited exactly the same spots exactly at the same time, will not bring back the same accounts, will confound exceptions with general rules, will differ widely one from another, and will, perhaps, in every instance make some few statements which may be partially justified but are the results of too rapid generalisation based upon particular examples; and make the astonished resident, who is well acquainted with the usual practice of various localities, hold up his hands in horror and indignation and vow that he "never saw or heard of such a thing." Of the twelve other chapters, the sixth and seventh—the former entitled "Sports and Pastime," and the latter "Manufactures and Trade"—are certainly not the least entertaining and worthy of attention; but, as tastes, and inclinations, and opinions are always at variance, it is pleasant to be able to state that everybody is pretty sure to find something attractive in every chapter.

Is it possible to teach children the principles of political economy? Is not that dreary science enough to addle the brains and chill the blood of youths and maidens gay? Its "subject is wealth," says Mr. Mill; and wealth, says the same great authority, is the "universal object of human desire." And immediately afterwards the child reads out, "Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon the earth;" and the consequence is confusion of mind. It is not uncommonly believed that no living creature can possibly take any interest in political economy until the time has arrived for becoming either a payer or a receiver (or, alack! a mere seeker) of wages; and that condition is not often contemporaneous with school-days. It has been found that men of high intellect and brilliant literary achievements have been unable to grasp the true political economist's idea of "a fair day's pay for a fair day's labour;" and how, then, shall a mere child apprehend it? On the other hand, incomparable good might be effected by turning out a generation of children as well versed in political economy as in their catechism, and with the same views about the invincible laws of Mammion as the Turk holds about those of Kismet. We should have no more strikes, no more lock-outs, no more rattening, no more Broadheads, no more frivolous objections to starvation or the workhouse, when the labour market happens to be overstocked. At any rate, nothing but praise can be awarded to *Political Economy for Beginners*, by Millicent Garrett Fawcett (Macmillan and Co.). The author may, perhaps, be considered san-

guine for indulging a hope that anything on earth will ever make political economy "a more popular study in boys' and girls' schools;" but the aim of the book is excellent and, if anything could effect the desired object, it would, no doubt, be the "questions" which "have been added at the end of each chapter," so that the new bolus is not discouragingly dissimilar to any other educational pill.

A great deal has lately been written about Lady Nairne, who won imperishable fame by her "Land o' the Leal" and other celebrated poems. But one is not yet tired of her, and is glad to see her again, especially when she appears in a charming group of poetical sisters, as she does in *The Songstresses of Scotland*, by Sarah Tytler and J. L. Watson (Strahan and Co.). The sisters, gracefully introduced to the public by a pair of unimpeachable vouchers, are in number one more than the Muses; and from 1665 to 1851, from Lady Grissell Baillie to Miss Joanna Baillie, the last having been "sib," it would seem, to the first, is the period during which they collectively flourished. They have given cause for the publication of two most agreeable volumes, which it were sheer perversity to abstain from reading now that the Lenten season is over. And, now that poetry has become our theme, it were unpardonable to pass by *Intaglios*, by John Payne (Basil Montagu Pickering), wherein are noticeable the same features which elicited admiration and applause in "The Masque of Shadows." Elevation of thought and literary culture are combined with so delicate and airy a fancy that one is almost inclined to object to the hardness implied in the title, forgetting, for the moment, that the term is to be applied rather to the execution than to the material. *Poems and Sonnets*, by George Barlow (John Camden Hotten), is the first part only of a collection which, thus far, reveals so many graces that a reader of taste may well wait impatiently for the second. And *Convict Once*, a poem by J. Brunton Stephens (Macmillan and Co.), is written with a wonderful mixture of fierceness and sweetness, elegance and pathos; and, if the story be painful and somewhat repulsive, "I pray you all, remember—she is dead."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pianist's Library. (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) Under this title we have a series of pieces, original and selected, edited by Mr. Brinley Richards—well known by his many clever and popular productions, and by his performances on the instrument of which he is so eminent a professor. Some twenty numbers of this collection have now been issued, comprising various compositions by some of the most renowned masters of the past. Among Mr. Richards's own contributions may be specified an "Andante Cantabile," a "Caprice," and an expressive movement entitled "In Memoriam." In all these the composer's knowledge of the instrument and power of writing for its effective display without severely taxing the player's executive ability, are happily manifested.

Lillie's First Music-Book (Messrs. Boosey and Co.) is the title of a compact and inexpensive method of instruction for pianoforte students, compiled by "a Lady"—one who, if we are not mistaken, has contributed largely to the stock of successful songs and ballads of the day. The object of the book now referred to is set forth in a sensible preface addressed to "the teacher," setting out with the announcement that it "is written with the intention of assisting teachers, mothers, and elder sisters in the difficult task of instructing young children in the rudiments of pianoforte-playing . . . without putting before them insurmountable difficulties in the manner which most writers of instruction-books seem to think necessary." The distaste so frequently given to juvenile pupils by too rigid a course of progressive and systematic study of the mechanism of pianoforte-playing is here avoided by enlisting, at the earliest stages, the sympathy and interest of the youngest learner. After a few preliminary clear and concise explanations, melodies simply harmonised are introduced, and the pupil is gradually led to mix up instruction with amusement. The book will be found of much utility by those engaged in teaching musical rudiments to children.

The same publishers have also issued two new songs by Miss Elizabeth Philp, which will bear comparison with the many previous productions by which this lady has become favourably known. *Lillie's Good Morning* and *A Fisherman's Story* are the titles of these fresh contributions to that class of ballad music now so largely in request both in public and in private. *Michael Bray* and *Bird in the Sunshine* are songs by the composer of the preceding, and of equal merit—published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. From Messrs. Mills and Son we have, also by Miss Philp, *Alone: Serenade*—a setting of words by the American poet, Lowell; *Soft, Soft, and Airy Beacon*—both to lines by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. *The Spirit of the Past* (Messrs. Weekes and Co.) is another proof of Miss Philp's industrious and successful cultivation of this branch of musical production. In all the above-named songs there is much for expressive vocal melody; and the accompaniments are written in a musician-like style.

I Dreamed, composed by John Barnett (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), is a recent contribution from one who long since earned a wide reputation as a vocal composer, not only by his important stage works "The Mountain Sylph," "Farinelli," "Fair Rosamond," &c., but also by a vast quantity of songs and duets for chamber performance, in which a rich flow of melody is united with those signs of high musical acquirements which may be indicated even in a simple ballad with an unpretending accompaniment.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) well sustains its interest and value as a medium for the publication of original compositions by many of the best living composers for the instrument. The current number (the tenth) contains pieces in various styles, strict and free, by Professor Graedener and Herr Osterholdt, of Hamburg; Inglis Bervon, G. J. Hills, W. J. Prichard, James Thomson, and the editor, Dr. Spark, the well-known organist of the Leeds Townhall.

The Sequential System of Notation. By William A. B. Lunn. (E. W. Allen.) This is the fifth edition of a pamphlet explaining a new mode of signifying musical sounds by written or printed characters. For many years past various projects have been started for supplanting the received notation, which has been the growth of centuries, and doubtless exhibits some anomalies and irregularities not satisfactory to mathematical minds. Rousseau invented a new system, which he laboured hard and unsuccessfully to introduce; and others have striven in a similar direction, generally with like results; the chief exception being the tonic sol-fa method, by which much has been effected in popular instruction in class singing. Whether the long-existing standard notation can ever be superseded in application to instrumental music, particularly in that for the pianoforte, with its elaborate passages, may be questioned. All interested in the subject, however, will find much thoughtful ingenuity in the system set forth in the pamphlet above named, which contains both explanations and examples of the notation proposed, as well as a scheme for a subdivision of the keyboard of the pianoforte by an equidistant arrangement of the flats or sharps.

SIR G. J. ELVEY.

This new-made Knight was born, in 1816, at Canterbury, and received his education at the cathedral school of that city. He took his degree as Bachelor of Music at Oxford, in 1831, and in 1841 got that of Doctor of Music at the same University. It was in 1835 that he received the appointment, which he still holds, of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the choir of which, and that of Eton College, owe much of their efficiency to his skilful superintendence. The position held by the subject of this memoir so near the Court naturally led to his participation in several State ceremonials, the last of which—the marriage of Princess Louise—resulted in his knighthood, in association with that of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

Sir G. J. Elvey has been more than once married—Lady Elvey being a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Jarvis, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

The compositions of Sir G. J. Elvey consist chiefly of anthems and Church services, of which he has produced many, including some pieces specially written for the occasions above referred to. For these, and for his organ-playing—particularly as an accompanist—Sir G. Elvey has long been esteemed as a musician of sound acquirements. He composed the Festival Anthems for two of the triennial meetings in Gloucester and Worcester Cathedrals. He is the author, also, of an oratorio, entitled "The Resurrection and Ascension."

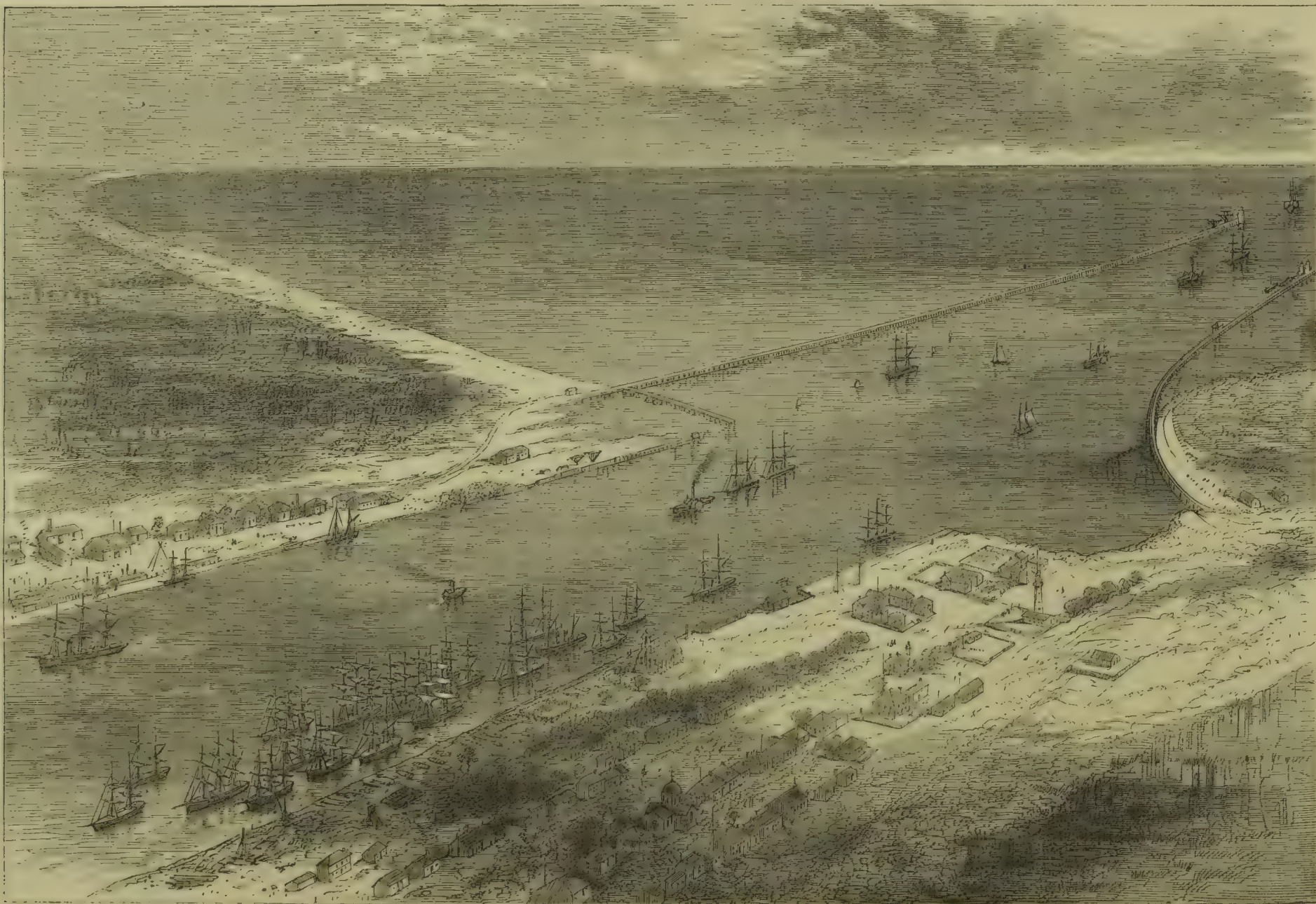
MRS. ROUSBY.

It is now about two years ago that Mr. Tom Taylor witnessed the performance of Mrs. Rousby and her husband in Jersey and



SIR GEORGE ELVEY, DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

Guernsey, and, deciding at once that they were available for the London boards, determined to help them on by his criticism and recommendation. It was not long before he promoted their appearance at the Queen's, as the hero and heroine of "The Fool's Revenge." Mr. Rousby then showed as an actor of the Kean school, and manifested considerable power in the abrupt and transitional style for which his master was so famous. No doubt the hopes of the management then rested on Mr. Rousby; but the public had soon found out that Mrs. Rousby was an exceedingly beautiful woman and possessed of a natural genius for acting which was far better than the conventional style derivable from any school whatever. Henceforth the interest gathered about Mrs. Rousby, and it became evident that the productions of the theatre must be selected with particular reference to her talents. Mr. Taylor accordingly prepared a play on the subject of the Princess afterwards Queen Elizabeth, in which Mrs. Rousby was designed for the heroine. The new drama was constructed with considerable skill, and represented the Princess in an amiable light; nor was there anything in it to overtask the abilities of the new actress. The result was a great and extraordinary success. A trial afterwards made of herself and husband in Shakespearean drama was not equally satisfactory, and it was generally felt that Rosalind and Orlando had been better acted by less celebrated performers. Mr. Taylor now projected another historical play, and selected for its heroine the Maid of Orleans, to whom Schiller had devoted one of his best tragedies. It is generally added that Shakespeare has also left us a



IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

portrait of Joan of Arc, exhibiting her as the witch familiar to the vulgar mind. This is a mistake; the chronicle play in which she appears being one of a series adapted, and not written, by him. Mr. Taylor's "Joan of Arc," we may mention by-the-way, is rather a chronicle than a drama, but it admits of a large amount of spectacle, and is magnificently placed on the boards. There is a Nemesis attending this style of stage-production—the public appreciate less the dramatic and histrionic elements than the scenic appointments. The playwright and the player accordingly suffer; success is not attributed to them so much as to the pictorial and processional adjuncts of the piece. Injustice has been in some proportion, therefore, done to the former, both by the press and the public. After all fair deductions are made, however, the merits of the actors and the author are considerable. The characters stand distinctly out, and their positions are well defined. Mrs. Rousby's appearance in the part agreed remarkably well with the portraits that exist of the maid, and with the ideal which history has suggested to the mind. Her acting in general was both graceful and energetic, and she caught the supernatural tone with equal readiness and discrimination. There are innumerable delicacies in her delineation, and the lights and shadows of feeling play over her countenance most expressively. Her emotion in the last act was powerful, and, indeed, somewhat too painfully impressed the audience. It is to be regretted that Mr. Taylor has not contrived a happy catastrophe, which he well might have done. But it would be impossible to conceive a finer pose than that adopted by the actress at the stake. Mrs. Rousby is indisputably a good actress.

SPANISH JEWELLERY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The specimens of Spanish jewellery recently added to the collection at South Kensington were obtained under circumstances which give them a peculiar value as genuine examples of the periods to which they belong. They may, in fact, be regarded as standards

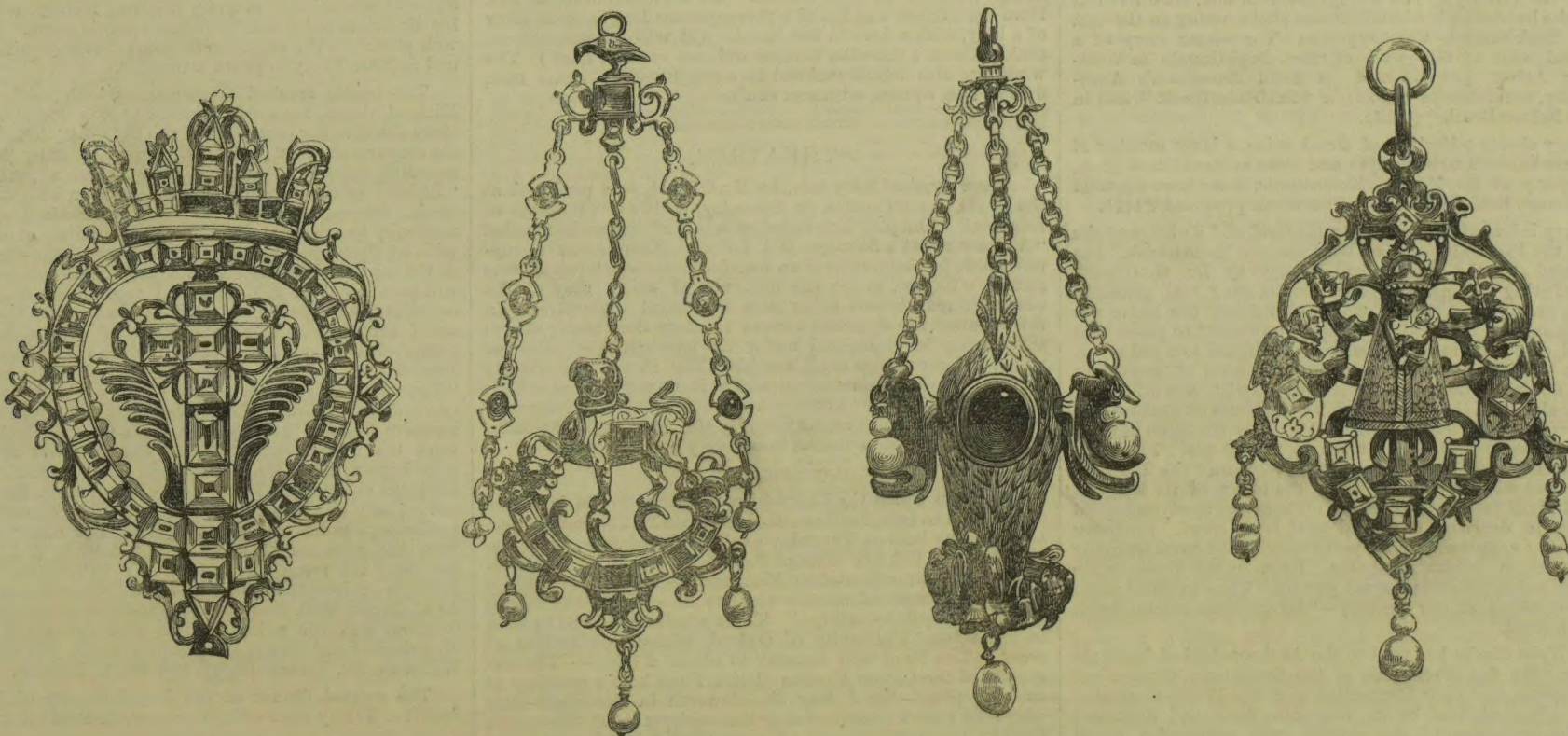


MRS. ROUSBY AS JOAN OF ARC, AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

by which similar works can be the more readily judged as to their true character.

Our Illustrations represent four specimens of the Saragossa jewellery. All are of great interest and historical value. These articles were acquired by the museum authorities at a sale by auction which took place in the course of last autumn at Saragossa, where they were deposited in the treasury of the Church of Nuestra Senora del Pilar, having been originally presented to the Sanctuary of the Virgin del Pilar, which is stated to have originated in a primitive chapel founded by St. James about A.D. 40. The statue of the Virgin placed in the sanctuary, and now black with age, has always been an object of great veneration; and, as a matter of course, the votive offerings of the faithful have accumulated in its treasury from age to age. The present church, built in 1681, was considerably enlarged in the eighteenth century, but was left incomplete. In 1863 a society was formed to complete it; but, after expending a large sum of money, their resources were exhausted, and it was decided to sell the jewels belonging to the treasury in order to provide the means to complete the work of restoring and finishing the church. The auction was held in the Archbishop's palace at Saragossa, and the agent of the South Kensington Museum was one of the only two Englishmen who attended.

The Illustrations are the full size of the original jewels, which are now exhibited in the Prince Consort's Gallery in the museum. The first is a pendent ornament in enamelled gold, heart-shaped, inclosing a cross, and crowned, and set with crystals. The date is of the seventeenth century, and it presents an excellent and characteristic example of the workmanship of the period. The one shown by our second Illustration is also a pendent ornament, but of a very different character. It is suspended by two small chains, consisting of alternate enamelled and plain links. The subject of the work is a chained dog, in enamelled gold, supported upon a scroll, from which depend small pearls. The two suspending chains are united at the top by a fastening crowned by a bird. The whole jewel is enriched with diamonds,



SARAGOSSA JEWELLERY AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

rubies, and an emerald. The date is the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The third Engraving represents a pendent ornament also of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. This is of enamelled gold, in the form of a pelican with her young, suspended by three chains formed of plain links. The pelican is enriched with pearls and a carbuncle. The last illustration is of another pendent ornament of enamelled gold, of the seventeenth century. It represents the Virgin del Pilar attended by angels, beneath a canopy set with crystals, and having pendent pearl drops. There can be little doubt, from the subject of this jewel, that it was expressly made as an offering to this shrine at Saragossa. Our space will not permit of any description of the other objects, and it would scarcely be intelligible without more illustrations. One curious example, however, is a child's silver bauble, with its bells. This proves how universally the precious things of the worshippers were devoted to this favoured shrine of Our Lady of the Pillar, the long-standing popularity of which may be best illustrated by the fact that, as the column or pillar on which the statue of the Virgin stands projects outside the sanctuary, a considerable hollow has been worn in its base by the repeated kisses of the faithful.

Archæology of the Month.

In the progress of some sewage works at Beddington, on a tract of land north of Beddington church, in cutting one of the main channels, a small fragment of Roman wall was cut through, and a portion of the site of a villa has since been cleared. The building stood east and west, a third of a mile from Beddington church and hall. Three chambers have been uncovered. The walls are only about 18 in. high. They are of rough flints and flat Roman bricks, and have been plastered internally and externally; some portions show bright broad bands of red colour on a white ground. Fragments of coarse pottery, and fine tiles of a hypocaust have been found, but only one piece of Samian ware, and only three coins of Commodus, Constantine the Great, and Constans. At Beddington, and especially at Woodcote (the supposed Noviomagus), had been found urns and spear-heads, foundations of buildings, and other Roman remains. Camden says, "at Woodcote are evident traces of a small town, and several walls formed of flint; and the neighbours talk much of its populousness, wealth, and many nobles." Its distance from London, also, he considers to strengthen this conjecture. Gale speaks of "foundations of houses, tracts of streets, hewn stones, tiles, and, above all, very deep wells."

Mr. Boyd Dawkins has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On the Results obtained by the Settle Cave Exploration Committee." Victoria Cave, near Settle, in Yorkshire, is situated half way up a cliff 200 ft. high. It consists of a series of large chambers and passages, and has from time to time furnished to the explorer, Mr. Jackson, a remarkable series of ornaments and implements of bronze, iron, and bone, along with pottery and broken remains of animals. Fragments of Samian ware and coins of Trajan prove that the stratum in which they were found was accumulated after the Roman invasion. The various remains were described in full detail. The author concluded that the cave was first inhabited by a barbarous Neolithic family; and lastly, after a long interval, by Roman provincials, or possibly their descendants fleeing away from the arms of an invader.

In the treasurer's report of the Roman Exploration Fund it is stated that the Italian Government, to give encouragement and assistance to archæology, has granted £12,000 sterling for excavating the whole of the Palatine Hill, with the slopes round it, including the ancient Via Sacra, from the Forum Romanum to the Colosseum; but it limits its operations to that part of Rome only of which it proposes to make a second Pompeii, of so much greater interest that it is so much more historical. A list is given, says the *Builder*, of fourteen sites which it is proposed to excavate and leave open, as at Pompeii—such as the subterranean chambers and corridors under the Great Thermæ of Caracalla, part of the wall of Servius Tullius, between the Cælian and the Aventine, the catacombs of Prætextatus, &c.

The Society of Biblical Archæology have held their first meeting, at which a concise summary was made of the results of the past year and pending archæological investigations in Assyria, Egypt, Palestine, and Western Asia. The results it is now proposed to extend and systematise by the labours of the Society of Biblical Archæology, while the council hope eventually to be able to undertake excavations of their own among the still-unopened tumuli of Mesopotamia.

It is stated in Lord Brougham's Autobiography that Lord Brougham's father at one period of his life resided in London, and that he then contributed to the "Biographia Britannica" the articles which are signed with the initial of his Christian name, "H." (Henry). Mr. Brougham, it is said, then lived in one of the handsome brick-built houses still existing on the east side of Took's-court, Chancery-lane. The wagger story of a nocturnal visit to the grave of Mrs. Nightingale in Westminster Abbey, rehabilitated in Lord Brougham's Autobiography, is related in Sinclair's "Invisible World" and in "Signs Before Death" (1825).

A very choice collection of Greek coins, a large number of which are believed to be unique, and some ancient Greek glass, the property of Mr. Pericles Exerennetis, have been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. The whole produced £1421.

A very interesting paper, "On the Gral and Knights of the Gral in the Poetical Works of Wolfram von Eschenbach," has been read to the Philological Society by Dr. G. Oppert. After refuting the former explanations of sang real, gradalis, gradale, garalis, &c., which explained neither the name nor the substance of the gral, Dr. Oppert proceeded to prove that the gral described in the poetry of Wolfram as a red stone, feeding the knights and possessing all sorts of beneficent powers, and as representing the blood of Christ, was originally nothing else than the coral which, in the times of heathenism, and later of Christianity, possessed exactly the same powers, and was worshipped and admired by the people. The coral was specially said in some works to represent the blood of Christ; and with respect to feeding the hearts of its knights, it was derived from *cor* and *alere*. There was no etymological difficulty in deriving the word *gral* from coral. Professor Goldstücker supported Dr. Oppert's view of the coral by many examples from Indian antiquity. Even in the Vedas stones are described as possessing great powers. Thus we come down to the plaything of our infancy—"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."

Mr. Hyde Clarke has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On the Migrations of the Georgians, Circassians, and Amazons, and their Connection with the Tibeto-Caucasian Race," which showed by its linguistic facts and historical data the existence of the earliest and unrecorded epoch of civilisation in Western Asia and Europe from 3500 to 4500 years back, and extending from the Burman peninsula to these islands. The whole world, afterwards familiar to the Greeks

and Romans partly by hearsay, was then known to and held by a population allied to the Tibetans and Chinese, to which the term Caucasio-Tibetan was applied, and of which the present representatives include inhabitants of the Caucasus.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a glass bottle of peculiar shape, which had been found in the foundation-wall of Lutterworth church. Mr. Pownall also exhibited another bottle of almost the same type and make, which had been found among the foundations of the chancel-wall of his own church at South Kilworth, a wall built between 1390 and 1420. Mediaeval glass of ascertained date is extremely rare.

A unique manuscript of the prose romance of Ipomydon has lately been brought to light; it is a handsome vellum volume of about 1440 A.D. The same volume contains a poetical version, in twelve-line stanzas, of many of the books of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha, and is probably translated from Petrus Comestor.

In the late Mr. A. Joseph's valuable collection of works of art, recently dispersed by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, was the toilet-table of Princess Sophia Albertina of Sweden, an oblong Louis XV. table, of rosewood, with finely-chased ormolu mountings, and eight large plaques of the finest old Sèvres, painted with flowers, with the original fittings of old Sèvres. This elegant piece originally belonged to Adelaide, Duchess of Savoy, Duchess of Bourgogne, and mother of Louis XV., and was purchased by Queen Louise Ulrica, of Sweden. It was sold for 1450 gs.

The congress of the British Archæological Association for the present year, says the *Builder*, will be held at Weymouth, under the presidency of Sir William Medleycott, Bart. It is expected that the locality, abounding with Roman and more recent remains, will yield highly interesting results.

Mr. C. R. Taylor has exhibited to the Numismatic Society a double penny of William I. or II., reading on the obverse "Pillelm Rex," and on the reverse "Igelpine on Pin." The type is the same as Hawkins, Pl. xviii., No. 241. This curious and hitherto unknown piece is larger as well as thicker than the penny; its weight is 39.5 grs. It is in good condition; but, owing to the cross on the reverse being traceable on the obverse, the latter has a slightly blurred appearance. Moneyers of the name of "Igelpine" are given in Hawkins's account of the Beaworth Find to pennies of the "Pax" type of the Chester, Ipswich, Hereford, and Wallingford mints, but to none of Winchester.

At the recent sale of the collection of pictures of the late Mr. William Cribb, of King-street, Covent-garden, was sold a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in crayon, by himself, and presented by him, in 1790, to the father of the late Mr. Cribb. With the picture was sold the great painter's palette, framed beneath, presented to Mr. Cribb by the Marchioness of Thomond, Sir Joshua's niece. The portrait and palette were bought by Mr. Addington for 200 gs. The palette is of plain mahogany, 11 in. by 7 in.; it was engraved in the *Mirror* in 1831, No. 512.

In the proceedings of the evening meetings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, just issued, the Roman Quern discovered in St. Martin's-le-Grand is ably described and illustrated by Mr. J. E. Price, hon. sec. It is noted, by-the-way, that Plautus is said to have obtained a livelihood by working for a baker at a hand-mill, and composed three of his comedies while so employed.

Several stone coffins, probably containing the remains of monks of St. Ouen, have been discovered in the garden of the Hôtel de Ville of Rouen, the site of the ancient presbytery. Some of the coffins are hewn out of solid stone, while others are built of stones from ancient buildings. The Abbé Cochet, who has superintended the excavations, declares one of the coffins to be of the seventh century, and that the monks interred therein may have been contemporary with St. Ouen; another, said to be of the eleventh century, contained a skeleton complete, with the exception of the skull, which had fallen into dust.

At the April meeting of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, Mr. Graves has announced as begun the work of opening the windows of St. Francis Abbey, Kilkenny, which had been long closed, and the choir used as a racquet-court. Preparations have also been made for repairing and preserving the ruins at Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Mr. Kenahan read to the meeting "On the Exploration of Cranoges;" and Mr. Wakeman one "On some Iron Tools and other Antiquities found in the Cranoge of Cornagall."

At Lincoln the workmen, in digging for the foundation of the new Church of St. Martin, have exhumed several relics of antiquity, believed to be Roman. At the depth of about 5 ft. from the surface was found a three-quarter length stone effigy of a lady, with a *habe* in her hand. (It will be remembered that in Cæsar's time the Britons did not eat the hare.) The workmen also found inclosed in a roughly-made stone case, 8 in. or 9 in. square, a human skull.

THEATRES.

A new musical fairy tale, by Mr. Gilbert, was produced at the Royal Court Theatre, on Saturday, entitled "Creatures of Impulse." The play is founded on a tale of the author, called "A Story about a Strange Old Lady." This person is supposed able to communicate an impulse to those who come into contact with her, under the influence of which they do the oddest things without being able to control themselves. In this manner the dramatist seeks to show that many absurd actions may be committed under an irresistible impulse for which the parties are not blamable. The idea is undoubtedly ingenious, and the manner in which it is worked out affords much opportunity for humorous characterisation. With pretty music and some good scenery to aid, the new piece concludes the evening's entertainment in a highly pleasing way.

The form which the Lancashire memorial to the late Earl of Derby is to take has been decided upon. The committee, at a meeting held on Thursday week, at Manchester, under the presidency of Colonel Wilson Patten, decided that the fund which has been collected in Manchester should be devoted to the establishment of scholarships, to be entitled the "Lancashire Derby Scholarships." These scholarships will be open to the whole University of Oxford, without distinction of creed. The fund will amount to about £5000.—The executive of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund held a meeting at the same place—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair—and adopted a report recommending the employment of the surplus fund in the establishment of convalescent hospitals for the cotton district. A committee, of which Lord Derby is the chairman, has been appointed to take the object into consideration.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

One of the chief events of the operatic year—the return of Madame Adelina Patti to the Royal Italian Opera—took place on Saturday last, when that renowned singer reappeared as Amina, one of her finest performances, and the character in which she was first heard by an English audience. It is scarcely necessary again to say how charmingly Madame Patti sings the genial and melodious music of Bellini's best opera; from the first entry of Amina, when, radiant with happiness, she carols forth her gladness in the calm strains of "Come per me sereno," followed by the more rapturous sentiment expressed in the allegro brillante, "Sovra il seu;" in the confiding tenderness of love conveyed in the duet with Elvino, "Prendi l'annel;" through the dark scenes of despair at his jealousy and renunciation of her; the subsequent joyful reconciliation, culminating in the final ecstatic bravura, "Ah! non giunge"—the latter a brilliant display of florid vocalisation, contrasting admirably with the touching pathos of the preceding scene. All this has been often heard and described, and again produced as vivid an impression of delight as on any former occasion. Signor Mongini's Elvino presented the same merits and inequalities as before. His most successful efforts were in the duet with Amina, "Prendi l'annel," and in his scena, "Tutto è sciolto." Signor Bagagiolo sang the music of Rodolfo very impressively, including the cavatina, "Vi ravviso." The small parts of Lisa and Teresa were filled by Mdles. Corsi and Anese, and that of Alessio by Signor Fallar.

According to long previous announcement, the season of Her Majesty's Opera, under Mr. Mapleson's management, commenced at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday, when the performance consisted of "Lucrezia Borgia," of which familiar work, and of the well-known artists who were again associated with it, but little need now be said. Among the many powerful impersonations of operatic heroines by Mdle. Titiens, that of Lucrezia is one of the finest. It is in the deeper scenes of tragic energy that this lady chiefly excels. Although the opening air, "Com'è bello," with its florid embroidery, was given with much brilliancy of vocal execution; the effect of this was surpassed by the passionate intensity of the following duet with her son and the succeeding scene with the Duke, including the fierce denunciation, "Oh! a te bada;" the despairing appeal, "M'odi, ah! m'odi;" and the final death scene. Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Maffio Orsini again sang with those excellent qualities of voice and style that are now so well known to the public. As usual, the bacchanalian song, "Il segreto," was encored. Signori Vizzani and Foli sang with good effect as Gennaro and Alfonso, the former having been encored in his introduced aria, (from "Maria di Rohan") in the third act; and other characters were filled by Signori Rinaldini, Sinigaglia, Caravoglia, Rocca, Casaboni, and Celli. Sir Michael Costa was received with an enthusiastic greeting on taking his place at the conductor's desk, the audience thus testifying both their esteem for this distinguished musician and their sense of the importance of his co-operation as director, an office in which he had gained such deserved renown during his fulfilment of it at the Royal Italian Opera, from its opening in 1847 until his secession from that establishment after the season of 1868.

At the Gaiety Theatre the comic opera "Czar und Zimmer man" has been brought out, under the title of "Peter the Shipwright." The work was the most popular in Germany of all the many productions of Albert Lortzing, who, like the late Michael Balfe, was actor and singer as well as composer. It was originally produced at Leipsic in 1837, without much success, but very speedily made its way throughout Germany, and was then received with equally high favour in the place where it was first heard. The slight plot of the piece (compiled by Lortzing himself from the old German comedy "Der Burgomeister von Saardam") has been pretty closely followed by the English adapter. It turns on the adventures of the Czar when working as a shipwright in the harbour of Saardam. The character of Peter is represented by Mr. Santley, who sings the favourite lied "Sonst spielt ich" ("In childhood, with crown and sceptre") with great effect, and is nightly encored in it. Another favourite piece is the settee in the second act, the commencing unaccompanied portion of which is also usually encored. Miss Blanche Cole is a lively representative of Maria, the Burgomaster's niece, and sings the music with much grace and vivacity, especially the bridal-song with chorus—one of the most characteristic pieces in the opera. Mr. Charles Lyall makes the most of the part of Peter Ivanhoff, and is especially valuable in the concerted music. Mr. Aynsley Cooke gives an exaggerated caricature of the Dutch Burgomaster, and Miss Annie Tremaine does all that is requisite as the widow Browe. The music, without any marked individuality or special dramatic power, has a genial character and a flow of agreeable, if not very original, melody, with a pervading liveliness not usual in German comic opera. The piece is well placed on the stage, with some cleverly-painted scenery, and appears likely to prove attractive.

Two public musical performances, both conducted by Sir Michael Costa, have taken place at the Royal Albert Hall since the opening ceremony of the 29th ult. The first of the six concerts announced by the Society of Arts, "in aid of a national training school for music," and a performance of "Elijah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, both occurred last week. On each occasion the echo before noticed, which might naturally be expected in a circular building of such extent, with its surrounding gallery, again marred the effect of much of the music. The reverberation was chiefly observable in the full pieces and in the orchestral accompaniments, while also occasionally noticeable in vocal solos where the notes came in rapid succession. The programme of Wednesday's concert consisted of familiar materials. The overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "The Siege of Corinth," the march from "Tannhauser," the adagio from Spohr's ninth violin concerto (skilfully executed by M. Sainton), and Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (finely played by Madame Arabella Goddard), were the instrumental pieces. The vocalists were Madame Sherrington and Mr. Cummings, the former encored in Rossini's aria "Della Rosa" (which, however, the singer did not repeat), the latter in Felicien David's barcarolle "O ma maitresse," which was given again. The other vocal pieces were the romance of Alice, from "Roberto il Diavolo," and the duo "Du repos," from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis." Friday's performance of "Elijah" calls for no special remark. As at Exeter Hall, there was an assemblage of some 700 performers, and the principal solo singers were Mesdames L. Sherrington and Patey, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Madame Osborne Williams, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas.

The annual dinner of the Royal Society of Musicians is fixed for Friday next—Sir W. Sterndale Bennett in the chair.

Mr. Henry Ernest Bulwer, C.M.G., lately Receiver-General of Trinidad and Administrator of Dominica, will succeed Mr. Pope-Hennessy as Governor of Labuan.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

A short time ago there was expressed in this column a hope, "dashed and brewed" (as Dryden says) with doubt, that British vulgarisms would respect the privacy of the illustrious exiles at Chiselmhurst. According to the *Daily News*, the hope has not been justified. It is stated that the Emperor and Empress are so annoyed by the impertinences of visitors (there may be no good reason for calling them "Cockneys"—the provincial snob is quite as offensive as his metropolitan brother) that it has been resolved to select another retreat. Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, an edifice which the noble owner does not at present need, as he is going out to be King of Queensland, is said to have been decided on as the residence of the Royal party. Of course, we are very much ashamed of our countrymen, and equally, of course, it is of no use to say so. The Emperor knows us, and will explain to the Empress that there is no intention of being rude, but that Mr. Toots's solution in regard to the offending schoolmaster is the right one in this case. It is "all our ignorance"—of good manners. If we could render any service to the distinguished exiles, it would be done generously and heartily; but meantime we cannot help rushing to stare at them. Supposing our contemporary to be rightly informed as to the choice of Mulgrave Castle, we cordially congratulate our guests upon so judicious a course. They will be in the midst not only of the most beautiful, but most varied scenery. I think Whitby the very best of all the watering-places. It is out of the way, and therefore "natural selection" keeps it for the better sort of sojourners. There is a fine sea; there are very bold heights, one of them crowned by the noble ruins of St. Hilda; and you can have either the soft beauty of such a scene as that in which Mulgrave Castle is placed, or the wildness of a huge moor, both within easy reach. Even in the season, the visitors cannot much interfere with your enjoyment; and, if you are in the good humour which such air ought to generate (to say nothing of your principles), you may even be amused with northern "swelldom," talking of "Shakespeare, taste, and the musical glasses," in a dialect of noble and uncompromising breadth. You can get very good food, and my experience of the lodging folk bids me speak well of their civility and honesty. I do not know that I would say all this if there were a chance of my inducing folk to go and crowd Whitby; but it is some 250 miles from London, so I can do it justice without danger of injuring its chief attraction. I am only sorry that what has prompted me to write about this northern town has been the misconduct of the southern population.

A remarkable example has been made in Sydney, N.S.W., of a gentleman named Lorando Jones, described as a sculptor and a member of the Royal Academy of Arts. Though a sculptor, his views are not those of Michael Angelo; for, in dealing with Moses, instead of investing the Hebrew lawgiver with a grandeur that awes everybody except Frenchmen (see Eustace's "Classical Tour"), Mr. Jones has lectured upon him, and called him by very irreverent names. I forbear to repeat them, because the reading such things is painful to many excellent persons. He has also described the Bible in terms as harsh as Mr. Voysey's, but not administered with the regretful earnestness which marks that clergyman's sermons. In Sydney this kind of thing is not understood; and Mr. Lorando Jones, having been tried at Quarter Sessions for blasphemy, and instantly found guilty, was sentenced to a fine of £100 and to two years' hard labour, which latter he is now undergoing, cropped and in prison dress, and in company with a herd of malefactors. However, the severity of the judgment had caused a sensation, and meetings were being held to procure his release. Had the Puritan Fathers so treated a man, we could have understood it; for, as Artemus Ward wrote in *Punch*, "they nobly fled from a land of despotism to a land of freedom," where they could not "only enjoy their own religion, but prevent everybody else from enjoying his;" but the policy is somewhat retrograde for a nation whose motto is "Advance."

We wanted no legal proceedings to inform us that our milkman sells us a good deal of water, and worse. We knew that milk itself consists of water, holding in solution casein or cheese, sugar of milk, various salts, and in suspension fatty matter in the form of myriads of semi-opaque globules, to which the colour and opacity of milk are due. We knew also, for Dr. Hassall has told us, that the milkman adds much more water, and likewise sugar, treacle, salt, annatto, turmeric, gum tragacanth, soda, starch, cerebral matter, decoction of boiled white carrots, and chalk. The water makes sky-blue and takes away the flavour; so the treacle sweetens the milk, salt brings out the flavour, and annatto restores the beautiful rich colour. Turmeric also colours it, tragacanth thickens the cream, and soda prevents its turning sour. Out of twenty-six samples of London milk, fourteen were adulterated with water, at various rates, from 10 to 50 per cent. All this was known by many, and I myself, some years ago, caused it to be known by a great many more, who probably would not read Dr. Hassall's most interesting but most uncomfortable work. I hereby repeat the process. But we did not know, until we read of certain legal proceedings last week, that the adulterating water is called "Simpson." Why Simpson, more than Jackson or Thompson? *Aqua Pumpaginis* is said to be the chemist's word. "The cow with the iron tail" is a dairy phrase, but somewhat elaborate. "The element" I have heard of in Scotland, when our minds were on an "eck." "Adam's ale" is, I think, used only for the tormenting of children. But why "Simpson"? I have looked into Mr. Mark Anthony Lower, but find only that Simpson means the son of Simon. The oldest Simpsons come from Knaresborough, where, to be sure, there is a Dropping Well. There is a Buckinghamshire parish of the name—is it a watery parish? I think the defendant in the case ought to make a clean breast, and tell us why Simpson means water.

But let water be known as Simpson or any other name in Kelly, only let us have it. All welcome to the Government bill now before Parliament for making provision for due supply of water to the metropolis. This means compulsory supply, to the tops of houses—high pressure—and the water always "on." Let us hope that this measure will be carefully and steadily pressed forward. Even the public-houses had better wait for reform than the cisterns; in fact, cistern reform will do much to damage the public-house, and thus help Mr. Bruce's object. Thousands resort to the public because they cannot get a cool, wholesome drink at home. But the water bill affects all classes, and the example of Glasgow shames us. There you have delicious lake water, always flowing to the tops of the highest houses. This bill is such a good one that I am afraid to hope that it will be carried; but I will cling to that hope. Perhaps I may be allowed to remember that this Journal has, for a reason connected with the history of its founder, a special right to urge such a topic. I will not dwell on that memory, but among the many good deeds in an honourable life was a strenuous and successful effort to

give a water supply to a population that greatly needed it. A marble, far more eloquent than any words of mine, records that act; yet I indulge myself with the pleasure of recalling it—not, I think, inappropriately.

Between civil war and Parliamentary strife we have had small leisure to note ecclesiastical matters. But one would just find room to apprise those who do not habitually read Irish news that the Irish Church of the future is reconstructing itself with vigour, and is preparing such a set of canons as will, if they are carried, make the Hibernian Disestablished Church the most "Protestant" institution in the world. When I say that "priest" is to mean "presbyter," *ex pede Herculem*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. ROCKLIFFE.—We have never published a problem yet which some correspondents have not declared they could solve in a single move. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of every thousand the discovery turns out a mare's-nest, being effected, like the mate proposed by T. R., only through a violation of the fundamental principles of the game. How can White, in Problem No. 1414, give mate with his Rook at K B 5th, when by moving the Rook he exposes his own King to check?

W. HOOKIN.—We never heard such a complaint before. There can be no difficulty, after a little practice.

A. P. BARNES, L. S., R. M., M. P., GRADUATE.—It has been stated that Problem 1411, by Captain Clark, can be solved as well by 1. Q to K 4th as by the neater solution of the author.

W. C. C.—We have had several offered at a fourth of what you ask.

HONORARY SECRETARY, Liverpool.—Many thanks. They will be very acceptable, provided they have not been published elsewhere.

PROBLEM NO. 411.—There appears to be no doubt, on examination of this position, that, if Black for his second move, instead of taking the Rook, play P to Q Kt 3rd, mate is impracticable within the stipulated number of moves. The author proposes, by the following enunciation, to restore the integrity of the stratagem:—White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K B 5th, R at Q B 5th, B at K R sq, Kt at Q B 5th, P at K B 3rd and Q 5th. Black: K at Q R sq, B at Q Kt 3rd, P at Q 3rd, Q B 5th and 6th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd. White to play and mate in four moves.

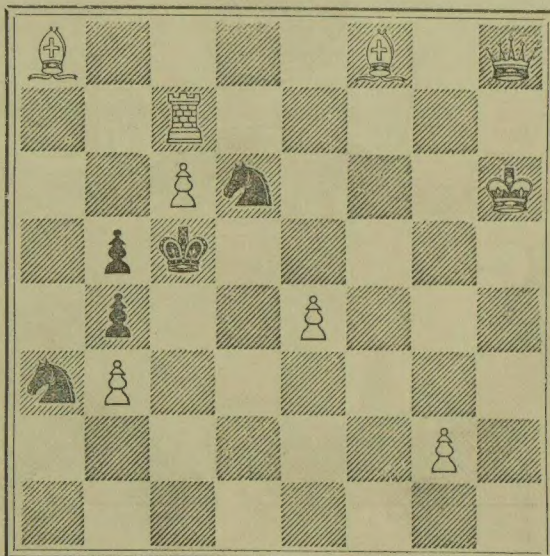
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1416.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P.	B takes B *	3. Kt to K 4th.	Mate.
2. Q takes P (ch)	B takes Q	* 1.	Q to Q Kt 5th
If the King be moved, White gives mate by Q to K B 3rd.		2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	Q takes Kt
		3. Q takes B.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1417.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SHEFFIELD.

The following is one of twenty-four Games played simultaneously by Mr. ROSENTHAL at the Sheffield Chess Club.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal.)	BLACK (Mr. G. Cutler.)	WHITE (Mr. Rosenthal.)	BLACK (Mr. G. Cutler.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. B to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. B takes B	Q takes B (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	22. K to R sq	P to Q B 6th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	23. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q B 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	24. R to K B 3rd	K to R sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. R to Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	26. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 6th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to K R 5th	K to Kt sq
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	28. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	29. Q P takes B	K R to K B sq
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	30. Q to K R 6th	Q Kt takes K B P
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	31. P takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3rd
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	32. P takes Kt	
14. R to Q B sq	B to Q B 2nd		
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd		
16. Kt to K R 4th	R to Q Kt sq		
17. Kt to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th		

The last few moves on Black's side appear to have been a thrashing for chess. What could have been the motive for such laborious inactivity?

18. P to K B 4th P to Q B 5th
19. B to Q Kt sq P to Q Kt 5th

This leads to a very pretty finale.

32. P takes Q
33. P tks P (dble ch) K to R sq
34. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) K takes P
35. Kt tks R (dble ch) K to R sq
36. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) Kt to Kt 2nd
37. Kt to K 5th (dis ch), and Black resigns.

BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUB.

At the annual general meeting of this club on the 23rd ult.—Mr. John Halford, the president, in the chair—the Champion Board and Men, having been declared to have been won by M. John Halford for two consecutive years, were formally presented to that gentleman by Mr. Thomas Avery. The ballot then took place for the officers of the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected: President, Mr. Thomas Avery; Secretary, Mr. S. G. Kempson; Committee, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. E. P. Warren, Mr. J. Lilly Smith, Mr. John Halford, and Mr. G. F. Sutton.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Lilly Smith, seconded by Mr. Thomas Avery, and resolved unanimously, that the following plan be adopted for the tournament for this year—viz.:—Players to be divided into three classes, according to strength. A prize value 21s. to be given for each class, the prizes to be numbered respectively first, second, and third prize. Players to be paired by ballot for each round; the winners of four games in a round to go into next round until players shall be reduced to one pair for each class. Winners in the last round to take the respective prizes. Odd members in any ballot to remain in tournament for the following ballot. Drawn games not to count. Players not attending reasonable appointments to forfeit one game to opponents for each default. If any games unplayed at date fixed for closing a round, then the highest winner to go into next round, but in case of ties or no play, by any pair, neither of such pair to go into the next round. Ties in the last rounds to be determined by a single additional game.

Rounds to be closed not later than the following days:—
First Round .. June 15 Third Round .. Nov. 23
Second .. Aug. 31 Fourth .. Feb. 15, 1872.
Single games to determine ties, to be finished within seven days from date of closing last rounds. Ballot for first round to be taken on Thursday, April 6, after which no member to enter list; and that the committee be authorised to class the players, and add such modifications and prepare such rules as they may consider advisable.

That the result of each game be entered on the card provided for that purpose in the club-room.
Proposed by Mr. Thomas Avery and seconded by Mr. H. A. Fry:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. John Halford, the president, for his past services."

Proposed by Mr. J. Halford and seconded by Mr. J. B. Stone:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the secretary for his past services."

CHESS IN EDINBURGH.—The paragraph under this heading which appeared last week we find does not accurately convey what happened in the play between Mr. Rosenthal and the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club on the first day's play. So far from the latter losing every game, as might be understood from the paragraph, they won two and drew two; on the second day's play they won four games and drew two. Mr. Rosenthal certainly won a very large majority, and we understand the contest with him was much appreciated by the members of the Edinburgh Club.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR MAZIERE BRADY, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., P.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, a Commissioner of National Education, &c., died, on the 13th inst., at his residence, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin. Others of far less intellectual power, legal knowledge, and political wisdom, have, during the last quarter of a century, attracted more public notice than the distinguished man whose death we record; but few have exercised so great or real an influence on the events of his time in Ireland, or died more universally honoured, beloved, and respected. Those who, like the writer of this brief notice, have had access to the Irish State papers of the last thirty years, can well appreciate how much the good government of Ireland was directed by the sound judgment and liberal mind of Sir Maziere Brady. As a Common Law Judge, his ability was as remarkable as his patience and courtesy, and his decisions during the lengthened period in which he presided over the Court of Equity gave unqualified satisfaction. The deceased Baronet was born July 20, 1796, the second son of Francis Tempest Brady, Esq., of Willow Park, in the county of Dublin, and was descended from an old Protestant family, of which was the Rev. Nicholas Brady, author of the new version of the Psalms. Called to the Bar in 1819, Brady was appointed Solicitor-General in 1837, and Attorney-General and Privy-Councillor in 1839. In 1840 he became Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was Lord Chancellor of Ireland three successive times, from 1846 to 1852, from 1853 to 1858, and from 1859 to 1866. In 1869, he was created a Baronet. Sir Maziere married, first, July 26, 1823, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Bever Buchanan, Esq., by whom (who died June 15, 1858) he leaves, with three daughters, two sons—Sir Francis William Brady, second and present Baronet, Q.C.; and Maziere John Brady, Esq., barrister-at-law. He married, secondly, Dec. 15, 1850, Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. John Hatchell, of Fortfield House, in the county of Dublin.

MR. EDWARD SEMPILL, OF DUNEDIN.

Edward Sempill, Esq., of Dunedin, in the county of Edinburgh, and Moreton Pinkney, in the county of Northampton, D.L., died recently at his seat, near Northampton. He was born, in 1803, the fourth son of Henry Candler, Esq., by Mary, his wife, only child of William Ascough, Esq., of Kirby Malzard, and grandson of Captain William Candler, of Acomb, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston Hall, in the county of York. He married, June 14, 1836, the Right Hon. Maria Janet, Baroness Sempill, in her own right, and assumed, by Royal licence, dated August, 1853, the surname of Sempill, in lieu of his patronymic. Mr. Sempill leaves no issue.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Edmund Luke Plunkett—third surviving son of the ninth Earl of Fingall—late of her Majesty's Treasury, and 22, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall—who died on Feb. 21 last, aged forty-three—was proved in London on the 25th ult., under £14,000 personality. The will is dated Feb. 8 last. The executors are his two younger brothers, the Hon. George James Plunkett and the Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, and to them he leaves the whole of his property, share and share alike, for their own use and benefit absolutely.

The will of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., of College-hill, London, and 65, Grand Parade, Brighton, was proved in London on the 4th inst., by two of his sons, Charles Norris Wilde and Edward Arthur Wilde, Esqs.; his son, the Right Hon. James Plaisted Baron Penzance, also an executor, having renounced. The personality was sworn under £20,000. The will bears date in 1843, and there are two codicils dated 1867, 1870; by them he revokes some legacies in his will, stating that as "it has pleased Almighty God, in his goodness, to provide for the temporal wants of all my sons, I revoke the former legacies, and leave to each, as a proof of my great love and affection, a legacy of £100." To his son Edward he leaves £2000; to his daughters each £400, and each may select articles of furniture to the amount of £100; to his brothers, Sir John Wilde and Sir Thomas Wilde, each £200, as a token of regard and affection; to his granddaughter Emily Wilde, £200; and to each of his other grandchildren a legacy of £100. There are legacies and annuities to his servants and the nurses in his family, and to others in his service. He bequeaths to the Samaritan Society in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital £50. All legacies to be free of duty. The silver waiter presented to him by the neighbours and friends in the ward of Vintry he leaves to his son Charles; and the silver waiter bearing an inscription and presented to him by Sir Frederick Pollock he leaves to his son Baron Penzance. He devises his freehold estate at Clapham-common, and all other his real estate not otherwise disposed of, to his son Charles, whom he appoints residuary legatee.

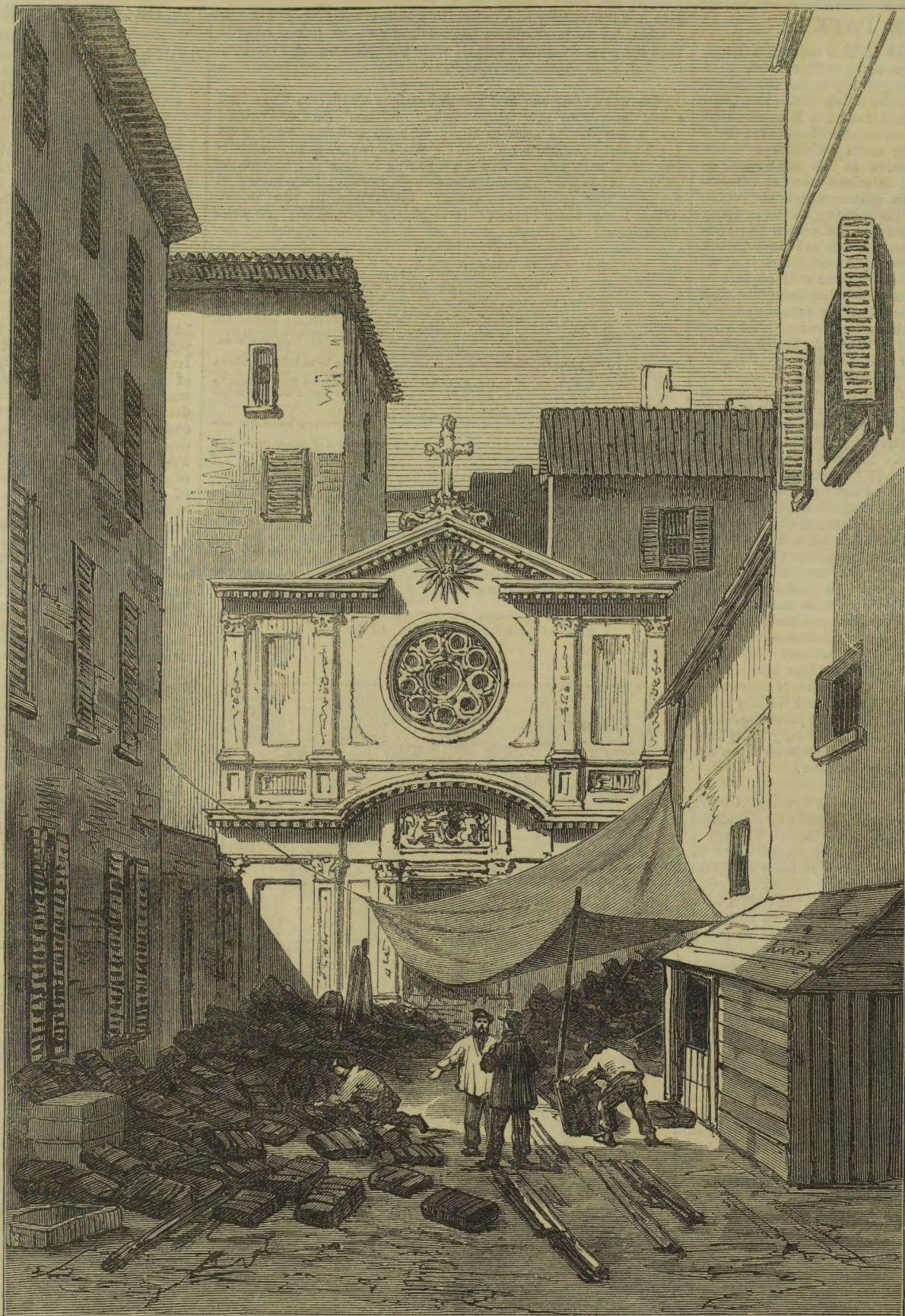
The will of Lieutenant-Colonel William Pearce, K.H. (Coldstream Guards), late of Ffrwdgrech, Brecon, and Staverston House, Gloucestershire, was proved in London, on the 4th ult., under £60,000 personality, by his nephews Thomas William Oakley and James Pearce King, Esqs. The will is dated Jan. 31 last, and a codicil Feb. 3 following. The gallant Colonel died on the 5th of the same month, aged eighty-two. The will contains numerous legacies and specific bequests to relatives and friends, and legacies to his servants. There are very liberal legacies to his nephews and nieces. He bequeaths for the poor of Lanspythid £200, and to the Orphan Asylum at Cheltenham £100; and leaves the annual sum of £15 to keep in repair the family tomb and memorial windows placed by his wife and self in the church of Lanspythid, with a request that the tomb shall not be again opened. He bequeaths to his nephew James Pearce King, all his military and other insignia orders with "the emblems of peace and trophies of war" arranged in the entrance-hall of his residence; and leaves all his medals, vases, silver epergne, silver claret-cup, goblet, and the pigeon-cup won by him, to his nephew Thomas W. Oakley, to be held by him as heir-looms, and to pass to the elder branches of the family. All legacies to be free of duty. He bequeaths the residue of his property amongst his five nephews—James Pearce King, and Thomas, James, William, and Richard Oakley—and his four nieces, equally.

The will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Tallant, of Lincoln, has been proved by her two executrices—her sisters, Mrs. Anne Nicholson and Mrs. Mary Espin. The personality is sworn under £10,000, and is bequeathed to several relatives. The freehold is devised to her nephew, Mr. Francis Tallant, of Midhurst.

THE DEAF AND DUMB IN CANADA.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, in the county of Hastings and in the province of Ontario, Upper Canada, has been built, at a cost of £15,000, by the Government of that province. It will accommodate 300 boys and girls. Poor orphans are admitted free; the parents of other children, belonging to the province, are charged the cost of food only, which is 6 dols. a month. Lodging and teaching are free to these; and pupils from other provinces of the Canadian Dominion pay £25 a year. The principal of the institution is Dr. W. J. Palmer, who was during many years connected with a similar institution in North Carolina. The opening took place with a public festive ceremony, attended by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Premier, and other persons of note. The site of the building is easily accessible by railway or by steamer, with provisions at a moderate price, and a delightful as well as healthy neighbourhood. This building was constructed after the premium design of Mr. James Smith, architect, of Toronto. It was completed within less than fifteen months, by Messrs. Kempster, of Hamilton, the contractors. It is 208 ft. long, with an average width of 50 ft., and, including the land, costs 75,000 dols., or £15,000. It is interesting to know that Messrs. Kempster availed themselves of various emigration societies to select labourers, who readily obtained employment, enabling them to achieve so large a structure in so short a period. The heating apparatus, by radiating pipes, by which any degree of heat can be obtained, was constructed at Trenton. Each floor has bath-rooms, and the dormitories are supplied with bedsteads manufactured at the reformatory at Penetanguishene.

There is also near this place an orphans' home, occupied by inmates from Whitechapel, under the superintendence of Miss Macpherson, who has been so successful in sending out emigrants to that part of Canada. Its girls are all well cared for, and are soon well placed.

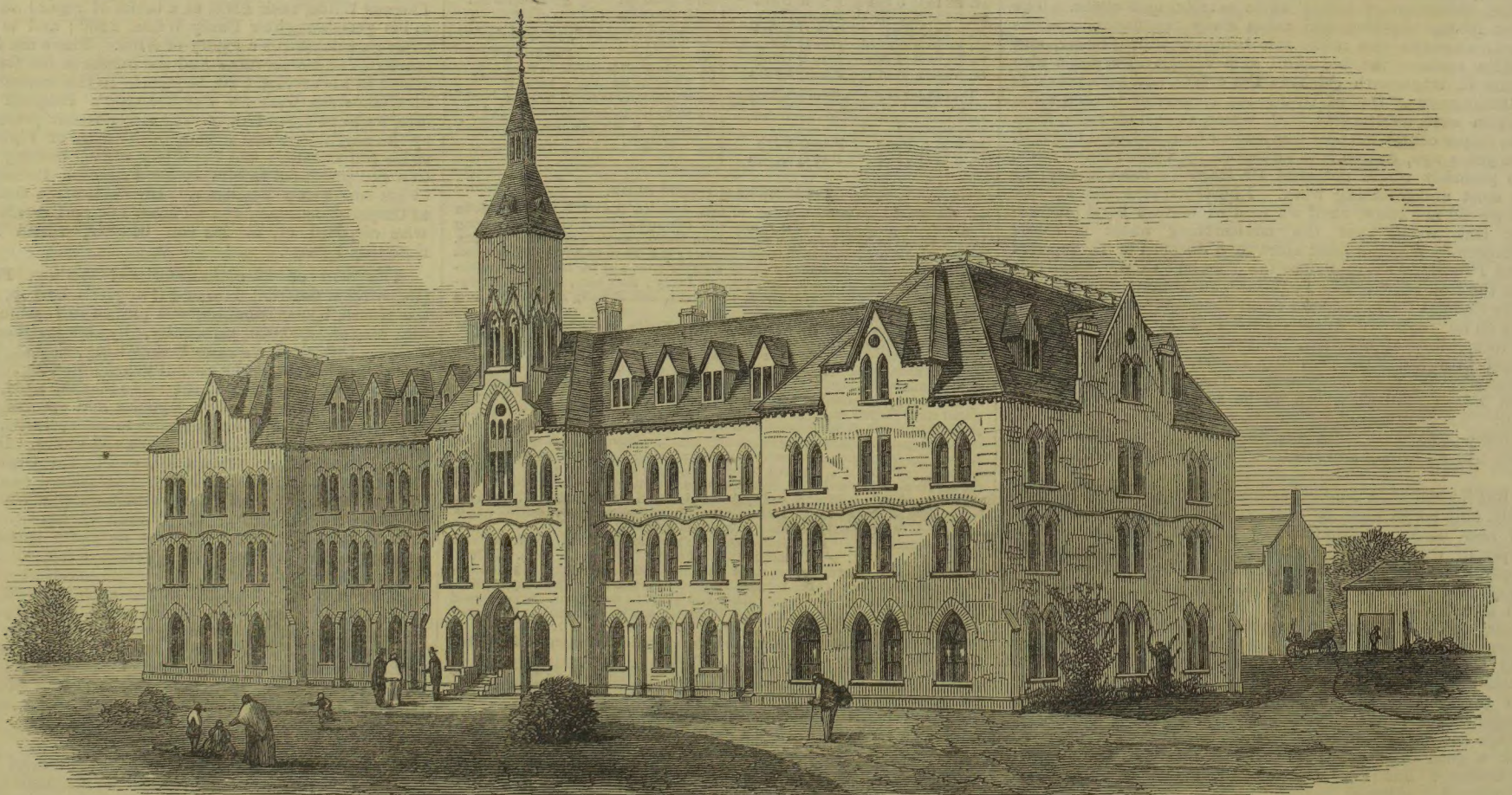


COLLEGE OF THE JESUITS, MARSEILLES.

THE JESUITS' COLLEGE, MARSEILLES.

The recent outbreak of civil strife at Marseilles, as well as in Paris, caused by the violence of the Red Republican faction, may give some interest to our Engraving of a sketch made in that important commercial seaport town, at the time when it was full of military bustle to prepare, with Lyons and all the south of France, for resistance to the German invasion. The College of the Jesuits, like some other buildings of ecclesiastical corporations and institutions of a pacific character, was occupied by the administration of the French army, and its court was encumbered with heaps of soldiers' knapsacks. The grandest edifice at Marseilles belonging to the Church is the new Cathedral, built, like those of Genoa and Tuscany, with stones of different colours, white, black, and grey, laid so as to form a pattern on the outer walls, and in the Italian Romanesque style of architecture. The most ancient is the Church of St. Victor, the lower portion of which was constructed in the eleventh century, and the two castellated towers in 1350, by Pope Urban V., who had been abbot of the Benedictine monastery here. The most curious is the chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde, situated on a rock to the south of the town and harbour, but inclosed within a small fort. It contains a venerable ancient image of the Virgin Mary, carved of the wood of an olive from Palestine, which is an object of great reverence among the sailors of the Mediterranean. The view from this hill overlooks the inner port and docks, the whole town, and the neighbouring slopes, covered with vineyards and groves, amidst which are the rural villas of the opulent citizens. Seaward, the prospect commands a vast expanse of deep blue water, outside the harbour, with the curving cliffs of the coast, the Isle and Château d'If, and a group of islands beyond.

A gentleman at Birmingham has made that town a present of £3000, to be invested in the purchase of paintings, with a view to assist in the establishment of a public picture-gallery.



THE BELLEVILLE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONTARIO, UPPER CANADA.